Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 21. VICTORIA, B. C., THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1895. No. 172

CHALLONER & MITCHELL,

MANUFACTURING JEWELERS.

47 GOVERNMENT STREET,
OPPOSITE BANK OF B. C.

SUITS FROM $15.00

......AT......

W. M. STEWART, MERCHANT TAILOR,

38 FORT STREET.

From to-day onward we are going to sell the remainder of our Stock of Scotch, Irish and French Suitings from $15.00; Pants from $4.00.

These are Genuine Imported Goods, and not got up for any cheap sale. We guarantee honest work and First Class Fit.

PANTS FROM $4.00.

THE WESTSIDE.

Closing Week
Of the Great Sale

SPECIAL

600 Pairs Ladie's Cotton Hose,
Fast Black and Seamless, 2 pairs for 25 cents.
Bargains in Embroideries.
Bargains in Laces.
Bargains in Prints.
Bargains in Staples.
Bargains in Dress Goods.
Bargains in Jackets, Blouses, Etc.
Bargains in all Departments for This Week Only.

J. Hutcheson & Co.

July 24.

A Prize of $5

Will be given for the first correct answer received to the following questions:

WHO IS Selling Groceries at Lowest Prices?
" " Selling the Best Quality of Groceries?
" " Giving Best Satisfaction for the Money?
" " Making Values meet the Hard Times?
" " Making a Dollar go the Farthest?
" " Giving the Man who pays Cash the Benefit?

OH, WRATZ! The prize is off. Everybody will say:

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

Our ANNUAL SUMMER SALE is now on.

Bargains for everybody!

The best goods, competent workmen, lowest prices.

A. GREGG & SON,

Merchant Tailors, Yates Street.

Have You

Tried Falconer's this season Fruit? Don't miss it! Choice! Delicious! Don't miss it! Ask your grocer for FALCONER'S.

HOLMES' CHARNEL HOUSE.

Search Continues to Reveal Mouldering Bones and Articles of Apparel.

The Prisoner Will Most Likely be Extradited and Tried in Toronto.

Philadelphia, July 25.—H. H. Holmes was visited in his cell to-day by his counsel, Wm. A. Shoemaker. For two hours or more Holmes spoke freely of the bones and other fragments of human anatomy found in his "castle" in Chicago. After the interview Mr. Shoemaker told the Associated Press reporter the substance of his client's statements. Mr. Shoemaker said: "Holmes declared that the tuft of human hair found in the chimney could not have belonged to Minnie Williams, for the reason that the chimney was a new one put in after the girl's disappearance. As to the bones, he said they were not those of Gertrude Connor, Minnie Williams or any of the other persons whom he was charged with having murdered. "The police simply do not know what they are talking about," Holmes continued, "when they say I murdered so many persons and buried their bodies indiscriminately in every nook and corner I could find throughout the country. Quite a while ago I made a statement to the Philadelphia authorities that they were liable to find human bones in many different places all over the continent. I then frankly admitted that I had been engaged in insurance swindles which did not pan out. One of these was for a $40,000 policy, and had to be abandoned while in an embryonic state because of suspicions. The idea was to have the bodies of a woman and a boy found in their home and afterwards the corpse of a man with a bullet in his head, to make it appear a case of murder and suicide. I got the bodies from a graveyard to represent the wife and son, but the alleged husband's body had not yet been secured, when the insurance agents learned of the scheme and the bodies had to be disposed of the best way I could. I had them embalmed and put in trunks, which were sent to a cold storage warehouse. Before my preparations could be completed, however, the manager of the storage house notified me to take the trunks away or he would sell the contents. I did so and the bodies were buried in separate places. Where they are, the police must find out." Holmes ridiculed the theory that the subterranean tank found in the Chicago establishment had been used for the secretion of victims' corpses, and said that it had served as nothing more harmful than a vat for illuminating oil used on the premises. The dumb waiter was accounted for by the fact that during the World's Fair there had been a restaurant on one of the upper floors of this building. In the transfers of property between him and Minnie Williams, Holmes added, in which he had secured the Fort Worth property, a note in the shape of a mortgage was given by Minnie Williams and endorsed "Horace Williams," who was supposed to be her brother. She never had a brother, however, and the endorser was Holmes himself.

Chicago, July 25.—Dr. Stringfield made an examination of the bones found in Holmes' house. He decided they were those of human bodies. "The two flat bones," he said, "are pelvis bones. The child must have been about eight years old. The metatarsal bone is without doubt that of an adult person."

Chicago, July 25.—Holmes' charnel house included new horrors to-day. Several more bones and small pieces of dress goods were found in the basement this morning.

Chicago, July 25.—Before the police had been at work an hour more human bones were found mouldering in the damp earth in the basement of Holmes' charnel house. A shoulder blade, apparently an adult bone, and socket bones which appeared to be those of a child, were unearthed. The police seem convinced that the uncovered skull and bones are the remains of Mrs. Connor and her daughter Pearl. Mrs. Pat Quinlan, wife of Holmes' ex-janitor, was found by the police and underwent a severe cross-examination. She has been reported missing, but declared she made no attempt to hide herself. What evidence she gave against Holmes the police refuse to say, and Mrs. Quinlan has evidently been instructed by the detectives to preserve strict silence.

Philadelphia, July 25.—While application for the extradition of Holmes, who is charged with the murder of the two Pietzel children by the coroner's jury at Toronto last night, must necessarily be made to Governor Hastings, Harrisburg, and the papers issued from his office, the question as to whether the criminal will be taken to Canada to stand his trial for murder rests with district attorney Graham. Holmes is a self-confessed conspirator and is only waiting sentence, so it remains practically for Mr. Graham to say whether he shall be taken across the border or remain in this city, where he has long been suspected of killing Pietzel. The district attorney is much pleased with the turn affairs have taken at Toronto. Now it is almost certain Holmes will be taken to Canada to answer there for the bloody deeds which it is confidently believed he committed in Toronto last November. Although there has been some talk of a requisition from the Chicago authorities for Holmes, no papers have yet been received from the officials there. If Holmes is sent away from this city to answer for his deeds the claim of Fort Worth, Tex., where he is wanted in connection with the forgery of bonds, really comes first, as a detainer was lodged some time ago. But the opinion here is that he will be sent to Canada first, where a conviction seems more certain than in Chicago or Philadelphia, because of the direct nature of the evidence. Both Holmes and his lawyer have asserted that they will not resist extradition proceedings from Canada.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—Strong boy to learn baker's trade. Apply at 57 Broad street. jy25-2

WANTED—Reliable person to travel. Salary, $780 and expenses. Enclose references and self-addressed envelope. H. E. Hess, Prest., Chicago. jy25-1t

TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS about to engage a "cutter," please correspond. F. W. Hemurlng, Syracuse, N.Y. jy25-7

WANTED—A young nurse girl to take charge of baby. Apply Wilson Hotel, Yates street. jy25-1t

FOR SALE—Quiet mare, suitable for any purpose; also harness. Apply 90 Pandora Ave. jy25-2t

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

MONDAY, July 29th

The Bright and Winsome Comedienne

Miss Anna Parker

In the Queen of Comedies,

...The New...

'JANE'

Supported by an Unsurpassed Array of Comedy Talent.

400 NIGHTS in New York! Fifth year of its uninterrupted prosperity! Brighter and breezier than ever! Its popularity increasing! Conscientiously presented and magnificently costumed.

A Perfect Gale of Fun!

Jane will be preceded by a powerful one-act Comedy-Drama entitled

THE LOST SHEEP,

By Mr. Sedley Brown.

Prices, $1.00 and 75c. Gallery, 50c. Reserved seats now on sale at Jamieson's.

The Paradise of the Pacific.

LECTURE

Illustrated with 150 Stereopticon Views in the Hawaiian Republic, by

Rev. HENRY H. RICE,

Of Oakland, California.

On Friday Evening, July 26th, 1895,

At 8 o'clock, in the Auditorium of St. Andrew's Church, Douglas St.

Admission, for Adults, 25 cents. Children, under 14 years, 15 cents. Tickets for sale at the Book Stores. jy25-2t

ITALY AND ABYSSINIA.

A Report From Rome That Italy Has Declared War With Abyssinia.

Russia and France Instigating an African War for Ulterior Purposes.

Rome, July 25.—Government officials here openly declare that war with Abyssinia has been decided upon. Il Corriere confirms the news and adds that no doubt France and Russia are preparing to make their new alliance felt and wish to have England and Italy engage in an African war, when they will be free to carry out their plans in the Mediterranean and the east.

FREE TRADE WINS AGAIN.

Premier Reid Sustained by the Electorate of New South Wales.

Sydney, N. S. W., July 25.—The results of the general elections in New South Wales are as follows: Ministerialists, 61; labor, supporting the ministry, 19; government total, 80; Opposition, 44; Independent, 1. Otherwise classified the results are: Free Trade, 62; Protection, 44; Labor 19.

—Wire cloth for screen doors, meat safes, etc. Shore's hardware.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Award.

TO-DAY'S CABLE DISPATCHES

Death of the Bishop of Winchester —Franco-Chinese Treaty —Bi-Metallism.

Brazil Objects to the British Occupation of the Island of Trinidad.

London, July 25.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England issued today shows the following changes as compared with previous accounts: Total reserve increase, £613,000; circulation decrease, £176,000; bullion increase, £437,633; other securities, £72,000. Other deposits increased £683,000. Public deposits decreased $675,000. Government securities decreased £200,000. Proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which last week was 58.41 per cent., is now 59.03 per cent. The amount of bullion withdrawn to-day was £34,000.

The Allan line steamship Numidian sails to-day from Liverpool for Montreal, and will carry George, Lord Haddo, eldest son of the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen, J. S. Tupper and wife, and the members of the Bisley rifle team.

The Rt. Rev. Anthony Wilson, D. D., bishop of Winchester, is dead. He was in his 71st year.

The Times this morning publishes a column letter from Mr. Bertram Currie, president of the Gold Standard Defense, and a member of the firm of Blyn, Mills, Currie & Co., in reply to the statements made by Mr. Henry C. Gibbs, director of the Bank of England and president of the British bimetallic league, in the Times of July 13, controverting the arguments made in the manifesto of the Gold Defense Association. Mr. Currie says that in spite of the time and labor spent in the controversy the bimetallic league is still silent as to any specific plan in which the bimetallic theory is to be aided, as to the proposed ratio, as to the methods of enforcing the ratio or as to the consequences which would follow from its establishment. Summing up the situation from this standpoint, Mr. Currie says: "The bimetallists are enthusiastic, ill-advised agitators instead of practical reformers."

A Shanghai dispatch says the treaty agreed upon between France and China, in order to regulate the commerical relations between the Chinese provinces bordering on French possessions, gives France the right to maintain a consulate at Jing Hong; open Lun Chow, in the province of Quong Si, north of Lang Song and Meng Tse, to French and Annamite commerce; makes Hokow an open port, and permits France to maintain a consul there; opens Shemao to commerce; permits French citizens to settle along the rivers; the use of the rivers Loso and Mekong for transportation of merchandise; provides for a reduction of duties and allows the right to extend railroads and establish telegraph lines.

A Rio Janeiro dispatch says there is growing excitement in that city over the occupation of the Island of Trinidad by the English. The government has dispatched two notes of emphatic protest to the British legation, quoting the order of the British admiralty in 1782, by virtue of which Trinidad was evacuated and restored to Portugal.

Referring to the statement that Brazil had formally protested against Great Britain's claim to the island of Trinidad, a person in authority, who was questioned on the subject, says the British title to the island dates from the year 1700, when possession was taken without any objection upon the part of Brazil. He added that hitherto Brazil had not advanced any claim to the island, but the British government is ready to discuss in a friendly spirit any representations which Brazil may wish to make on the subject.

A mixed local train, while entering the railroad station at Raudten, Prussian Silesia, to-day, dashed through the building. The engineer and several passengers were killed. The accident was due to a defective brake.

A dispatch from Constantinople states that besides the three battalions sent from Albania, another battalion from Yanina has been diverted to Salonica. A band of 60 Macedonians recently crossed the Servian frontier but were dispersed by the Servian troops with heavy loss.

A receiving order in bankruptcy was issued against Oscar Wilde's property to-day by the Marquis of Queensberry, claiming £677 costs in an unsuccessful action for libel.

Robert Coombs, 13 years old, and Nathan Coombs, 11 years old, both sons of Chief Steward Coombs of the National Line steamer France, who were arrested with a man named Fox, and charged with murdering Mrs. Coombs, mother of the boys, by stabbing her to death on July 8th last, were formally charged with murder at the Westham police court to-day. After the police had presented the evidence against the accused, which showed that the elder boy alone committed the deed, Nathan Coombs was discharged from custody and Robert and Fox committed for trial.

Law Intelligence.

The full court yesterday adjourned until the 7th of August, when it will meet again and deliver judgments. Vacation will not commence until August 15th.

In Landsberg vs. Kirschberg the evidence is now all in and counsel are addressing the court at the time of going to press.

LATE CABLE DISPATCHES.

Launch of the Cruiser Powerful—Fishing Boat Run Down—Explosion at Suez.

Japan Demands a Big Indemnity—American Views of Irish Home Rule.

London, July 25.—The first class unarmored cruiser Powerful, sister ship to the Terrible, was launched at Barrow to-day. The new cruiser will be far larger and of considerably greater displacement than any cruiser hitherto built by any naval power, the Russian cruiser Rossia, now in course of construction, which will have a displacement of over 12,000 tons, probably coming second.

One seaman landed at Dover to-day is the sole survivor of the crew of fourteen of the French fishing boat Celine Feliccie, which was sunk in collision with the German ship Valior yesterday.

Japan demands £7,500,000 sterling additional indemnity as compensation for the retrocession to China of the Laio Tung peninsula.

A dispatch to the Lokal Anzeizer, Berlin, from Suez says that fourteen persons have been killed by the explosion of a boiler in a mill situated at that place.

The Brazilian loan has been entirely covered.

Walter Phelps Dodge has written a letter to the Times repudiating the statement made by Chauncey M. Depew, who arrived last week from New York, that Americans favor home rule in Ireland. Mr. Dodge says that "while the politicians are compelled to truckle to the Irish vote, many Americans oppose the policy of separation." Mr. Dodge adds: "I have given what help I could to the Unionist candidate for Norwich, and many other Americans were glad of the opportunity to fight home rule."

The King of Belgium to-day presented a set of colors to the civic guard, and large crowds assembled to witness the ceremony. When the colors had been presented and the King was starting from the palace his majesty was assailed with cries of "Down with the school law." The police arrested ten persons for taking part in this demonstration against the King, and the crowds determined to rescue the prisoners. Finally the police were compelled to draw their swords and charge the mob, which was eventually dispersed, after several other arrests had been made.

A correspondent in Rio Janeiro telegraphs that advices to the English legation there declare that England claims the island of Trinidad as her own. One cargo of coal, it is reported, has been landed on the island already. In view of this it was decided by the Brazilian cabinet to formally protest, and a message to that effect was at once sent to the Brazilian minister in London. Fiery articles have appeared in the Brazilian papers denouncing England for the appropriation of territory belonging to Brazil. The correspondent says that these articles ask particularly where the Monroe doctrine applies now.

Official reports show that the condition of winter wheat, potatoes, clover and hay in the German empire is good, while that of summer wheat, winter and summer rye, barley and oats is medium.

DURRANT'S TRIAL.

He Will Get a Fair Trial in San Francisco.

San Francisco, July 25.—The trial of Durrant for the murder of Blanche Lamont will be resumed to-day. The district attorney will present affidavits stating that Durrant can have a fair trial here and it is expected that change of venue will be denied. The county jail is besieged with women daily trying to see Durrant and to leave flowers for him. In both desires they are disappointed. The jailers say Durrant enjoys his notoriety. He has hitherto not paid attention to religious matters, but he is now receiving a visit from a Roman Catholic priest and it is said he will embrace that religion. Funds for his defense are said to be supplied by relatives in Canada.

Santa Cruz, Cal., July 25.—W. F. Barrett, the man who confessed yesterday that he is the church murderer, will be examined before the commissioners of lunacy. His mind is affected with drink and he spends most of his time singing. He says that it was through hypnotic influence that he was induced to confess.

Financial.

New York, July 24.—Share speculation on the stock exchange was irregular and unsettled throughout the greater part of the day and trading was decidedly heavy in tone. Chief among the depressing influences in the market was the sharp advance in wheat. The general railroad list soon caught the depression. The course of the market was very erratic with the widest fluctuations in the industrials. Shortly before noon the coal shares loomed into prominence. Reading was bought on the announcement by a Philadelphia paper that the Earl Olcott committee had agreed upon a plan of reorganization soon to be made public. An advance of 1½ per cent was made in the stock, of which 5-8 was subsequently lost on a denial of the story by the counsel to the reorganization committee. On small purchases New Jersey Central rose 1½ and Susquehannah and Western preferred 1 1-8, while Delaware and Hudson on sales of 500 shares broke 11 per cent. A story, which could not be confirmed, that the New England was to be turned over about September 1st to the new interests which have gained the control caused that stock to jump up 3 3-8 per cent, the gain being retained to the close. The entire market closed very heavy, the only important changes in prices in the day not already noted being an advance of 2⅜ per cent in St. Paul & Omaha preferred, and declines of 2¼ in Canadian Pacific and 2 per cent in Edison electric of New York. Closing prices: Canadian Pacific in London, 54 1-8; ditto in Montreal, 54¼; Commercial cable in Montreal, 157½.

New York, July 25.—Speculation was dull at the opening this morning, but generally firm. The only notable change in values was a rise of 1 per cent. in leather preferred.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Mr. Harvey Must Resign or Take His Dismissal.

St. Johns, Nfld., July 25.—A strong feeling is awakened here over the failure to resign of Hon. Mr. Harvey from the executive, in view of his recent arrest. It is rumored to-day that the alternative has been offered him of resignation or dismissal within the next 24 hours. The government demonstration for Colonial Secretary Bond, because of his success in raising a loan, has been postponed. No reason is assigned and the leaders in the matter say that it will take place on Friday, but it is well known here that strong objections to it have already developed and nothing more is likely to be heard of it.

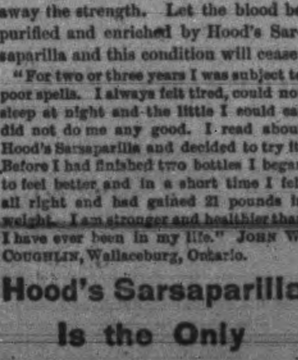
CATTLE AND CROPS.

A Highly Satisfactory Condition of Affairs in the Northwest.

Ottawa, July 25.—The following report has been furnished the department here by Professor McEachren, who has just returned from the Northwest:

"You will be pleased to hear that, following on the mildest winter we have ever experienced since ranching, the cattle business in Alberta is in a most flourishing condition. Perhaps next to the mild winter as a factor in producing the large crop which all the ranchers have this year—the Walrond having branded 2000, the Cochrane 1500, the Oxley 1500, and others proportionately large—is the killing of 1600 wolves during the past fourteen months, for which the Northwest territorial government has paid $8000. Never was government money spent to better advantage, as had this not been done the wolves would have driven the stock raisers out of the business and the country within a few years. Gordon and Ironsides have bought nearly all the exportable cattle, amounting to close on 10,000 head. During June and July rain fell in abundance and grass and water are plentiful. Horse breeders are much more hopeful: large numbers of horses have been shipped east for exportation to Belgium and France as well as England, and better prices are being paid. The Walrond ranch company will ship two car loads of nearly pure bred Clyde and Shire geldings to Montreal in a few weeks. The sheep industry is progressing very satisfactorily. The entire wool crop has been sold to Toronto firms for satisfactory prices. Sheep throughout the Territories are in excellent health and condition. The scab is now almost completely exterminated. The crops in Manitoba are most promising. Throughout the whole Northwest there is a feeling of confidence and jubilation such as has not existed for several years."

The following is a further telegram from Professor Saunders, director of experimental farms, relative to the crops in the Northwest: "Indian Head, July 24.—The crops throughout Eastern Assiniboia are of very good growth, strong and even, and fairly well advanced. Wheat is well headed out. If good weather continues the yield will be very heavy. There is a promise of fine crops on the experimental farm."


Mr. John W. Coughlin.

Tired but Sleepless

Is a condition which gradually wears away the strength. Let the blood be purified and enriched by Hood's Sarsaparilla and this condition will cease.

"For two or three years I was subject to poor spells. I always felt tired, could not sleep at night and the little I could eat did not do me any good. I read about Hood's Sarsaparilla and decided to try it. Before I had finished two bottles I began to feel better and in a short time I felt all right and had gained 21 pounds in weight. I am stronger and healthier than I have ever been in my life." JOHN W. COUGHLIN, Wallaceburg, Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today. Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's. Do not be induced to buy and other.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, headache. 25c.

SCHOONER FIRED AT.

Spaniards Stop and Overhaul an American Vessel.

Delaware Brakewater, July 24.—Captain Quick, of the American schooner Carrie A. Lane, which arrived here tonight, reports that on the 24th ult. off Port Antonio, in Cuban waters, the Lane was twice fired upon by a Spanish gunboat. The Lane was first signalled to stop, and when no immediate attention was paid to the signal a round shot was fired by the gunboat, which plunged into the water on the lee side of the American vessel. Captain Quick gave the order to haul in sail and bring the vessel to, and while this was being done one of the crew ran out on the bowsprit. As he stood there the gun of the Spanish vessel boomed again and another shot sped on its way toward the American craft, this time coming so close to her that the sailman on the bowsprit says he distinctly felt the wind caused by its rapid flight. The Lane soon came to a dead stop and the gunboat drew up under her quarter. A boat was lowered and four Spanish marines, under the command of a lieutenant of the Spanish navy, came aboard. They were fully armed, and their leader very civilly lifted his cap and demanded to know from what port the Lane had sailed and whither she was bound. Captain Quick gave the required information and produced his clearance papers in proof of his assertions. No further search was made and the vessel was permitted to continue on her course without further molestation. Captain Quick says that he could not get the name of the gunboat, although he tried to do so. He adds that after the first shot was fired at the Lane he caused the stars and stripes to be hoisted at the peak, but the only response the Spanish vessel made to this was a second shot. As soon as Captain Quick reached here tonight he wired to his agents in Philadelphia and will await advices from them before determining what course to pursue.

TELEGRAPH TO ALASKA.

Rumored That the Western Union Will Build to the Yukon

Winnipeg, July 25.—It is reported that the Western Union Telegraph Company is making arrangements to take possession of the old telegraph line extending through British Columbia, started thirty years ago to run to Europe by Bearing sea and Siberia. It is proposed to rebuild the old line and extend it north to Forty Mile creek on the Yukon and run branch lines to Sitka and Juneau, thus putting Alaska in touch with the great world from which it is now separated.

RAILWAY REORGANIZATION.

Leading Railway Magnates Discuss Matters with Jim Hill.

New York, July 24.—The arrival in town to-day of President J. J. Hill, of the Great Northern railroad, revived interest in Northern Pacific affairs. It is now said a plan has been established which will permit of the carrying out of the original reorganization project. Mr. Hill had an interview to-day with Mr. Edward D. Adams, chairman of the Northern Pacific consolidated mortgage and bondholders' committee.

Another conference will be held tomorrow, it is understood, at which will be present Mr. Hill and Jacob H. Schiff, of Kohn, Loebe & Co., representing the Great Northern; E. D. Adams, of the consolidated Northern Pacific bondholders; J. Pierpont Morgan, who has promised to underwrite the organization plan, and the lawyers on both sides.

A CONCILIATORY VIEW.

Archbishop Langevin Denies the Accuracy of a Recent Interview.

Winnipeg, July 24.—Archbishop Langevin returned to St. Boniface to-night from Montreal. In an interview His Grace said the Catholics of Manitoba would not waver in their demands for a recognition of their rights regarding separate schools, but in the matter of a compromise, said His Grace, it remains to be seen what it is that may be offered.

"Your Grace is reported as saying the policy of the Catholics is to be 'no surrender' and 'no compromise,'" interjected the reporter.

"That I most emphatically deny," said the archbishop. "In an interview with me in Montreal, the reporter of the Star has put phrases into my mouth which I never used and has printed sentiments I never uttered or thought of. We are far from taking the arrogant tone attributed to us in that phrase. We have not refused to treat in this matter, but we wish to hear the terms proposed. We have no wish to stir up strife or make discord in the country."

FOUND GUILTY.

Verdict of Wilful Murder Brought in Against Holmes.

Toronto, July 24.—The adjourned inquest on the body of Alice Pietzel was concluded to-night. But little evidence was submitted, and there was nothing of a new or startling character. The coroner charged very strongly against Holmes, and after ten minutes' absence the jury brought in a verdict against Holmes, alias Hudgett, alias Howard, of murdering Alice Pietzel in the city of Toronto on or about the 25th day of October, 1894. After the return of the verdict the coroner made out a warrant for the arrest of Holmes. It will be placed in the hands of the attorney-general in the morning, and the necessary papers will be made out demanding Holmes' extradition. The authorities were to-day put into possession of a number of letters and documents which show that early in December last the authorities of Philadelphia were cognizant of the fact that Holmes had made away with the three Pietzel children.

PAYS THE PENALTY.

Nicholas Suffers Death for Drowning Two Men.

Richmond, Va., July 25.—Philip Norman Nicholas was hanged here at 10 a.m. He made no confession. Nicholas was executed for the murder of William J. Wilkerson and James Mills. He lived in a house also occupied by James Mills, with whose wife he had been intimate and in consequence of which there was bad blood between the men. Nicholas persuaded Mills and Wilkerson to accompany him in a boat across the James River. On their way over the boat began to fill with water and sank, drowning Mills and Wilkerson. On examination it was found that there were two augur holes in the boat, where none had been the day before, corresponding in size to an augur belonging to Nicholas. Later on two corners were found floating in the river whittled down to fit the holes. Suspicion pointed strongly to Nicholas, who on several occasions told different tales, and it was remembered that he had several times threatened the life of Mills.

Canadian News.

Berlin, Ont., July 24.—The five men who were arrested here on the 6th inst., charged with attempted train robbery, were to-day convicted and sentenced. Three of them were sent to Kingston for seven and two for five years.

Montreal, July 24.—The C. P. R. traffic receipts for the week ending July 21 were $349,000, and for the same week last year $355,000.

Fort Macleod, July 24.—A heavy hailstorm struck this neighborhood yesterday and did considerable damage to crops and property. The complete loss cannot be estimated.

London, July 24.—The Free Press says the apple crop in this district is a complete failure. The biggest orchards will not yield five bushels all told. The frosts in May just caught the blossoms as they were out and destroyed the prospects of the fruit.

Aurora, July 24.—An incendiary attempt was made to burn the Grand Trunk freight shed and grain house by the use of oil waste, but the blaze was discovered and extinguished.

Toronto, July 24.—The inquest was concluded to-night on the bodies of Jas Stewart and Frank Townsend, who were killed on the 13th inst., at Scarboro, by the collision of two electric cars. The verdict found the Toronto Street Railway Company guilty of culpable negligence and that the conductors and motormen were not to blame.

—A stimulant is often needed to nourish and strengthen the roots, and to keep the hair a natural color. Hall's Hair Renewer is the best tonic for the hair.

AMUSEMENTS.

A. O. U. W. HALL,

Friday Evening, July 26, at 8:30.

FAREWELL APPEARANCE OF MR.

David Christie Murray,

Who will deliver a "talk" entitled

"In the Face of War,"

Experiences and adventures of a Special Correspondent.

RESERVED SEATS.............75c.
ADMISSION...................50c.

Reserved Seats now on sale at Jamieson's.

For Sweet Charity's Sake

Under the patronage of His Honor Lieut.-Governor Dewdney, Mrs. Dewdney and Rear Admiral Stephenson, a

Summer Carnival and Garden Party

will be given on the beautiful and spacious grounds of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. A. Vernon, Humboldt street, in aid of the funds of the B. C. Protestant Orphan's Home, on

Thursday, July 25, from 2 to 8 p.m.

ADMISSION 10 CENTS.

The programme includes a sale of Plain and Fancy Articles, amusements in great variety for young and old, unlimited refreshments and music by the band. jy22-4t

AUCTION SALES.

JOSHUA DAVIES

AUCTIONEER.

I have received instructions from

H. WALLER, ESQ.,

to sell at his store, Odd Fellows' Block, Douglas Street, on

Tuesday, July 30th

The balance of his

Well-Kept Stock of Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

At commencement of sale, 2 buggies, 1 set harness, and 1 dog cart.

JOSHUA DAVIES,
jy 15 Auctioneer.

UNDERTAKERS.

CHAS HAYWARD
(Established 1867.)

Funeral Director and Embalmer
Government Street, Victoria.

THOS. STOREY,
No. 90 Johnson street, VICTORIA, B.C

FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER.
TERMS REASONABLE.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Land Registry Act.

Lot 3, Block XVI; lot 25, block XVIII; lot 12, block XIX; lots 13 and 20, block XX; lot 17, block XXX; lots 20 and 38, block XXXI; lot 26, block XXXIV; lot 1, block XXXV; lot 4, block XXXVII; lots 2 and 20, block XXXIX; the easterly 2-3 of lot 21, block XL; lot 13, block XLVIII; lot 2, block L; lot 7, block LI; part of district lot 185, in the city of Vancouver.

A certificate of indefeasible title to the above lots will be issued to James Charles Prevost, guardian of the estate of Ernest Wilfred Pratt, otherwise known as Ernest Pratt, on the 28th day of September, 1896, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing by some person claiming the estate or interest therein or any part thereof.

T. O TOWNLEY,
District Registrar.

Land Registry Office, Vancouver, 24th June, 1895. 3m.

Land Registry Act.

In the Matter of the Application of Peter Steele for a Certificate of Indefeasible Title to the following portions of Sections XXXI and XXXII., Esquimalt District, viz.:

All that piece or parcel of land forming a portion of Section XXXII., Esquimalt District, together known as Lots 20 and 21, according to a survey and plan made by B. Homfray, C. E., and more particularly described as follows: To wit: Commencing at the N. E. corner of said section, thence running westerly along the northern boundary of said section 866 links, thence south 475 links, thence easterly to the eastern boundary of said section, 351 links; thence northward along the said boundary to the point of beginning, 562 links.

Also that piece or parcel of land known as Buckley's Orchard, and forming a portion of Section XXXI. Esquimalt District, more particularly described as follows: To wit: Commencing at a point on the northern boundary of the said section 14 feet six inches distant from the N. E. corner of before mentioned Section XXXII., thence running easterly along the said boundary 400 feet, thence southerly and parallel to the eastern boundary of the first above described piece of land 325 feet, thence at right angles west 350 feet, thence north to the point of beginning, 198 feet.

Also all that piece or parcel of land forming another portion of Section XXXI., Esquimalt District, bounded as follows, viz.: On the west by the last described piece of land known as Buckley's Orchard, on the south by a line drawn from the south easterly corner of said last described piece to the Craigflower road and parallel to the northern boundary of the said Section XXXI., to the eastward by the Craigflower road, and to the northward by the northern boundary of said Section XXXI.

NOTICE is hereby given that a certificate of indefeasible title to the above lands will be issued to Peter Steele on the 30th day of September, 1895, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing by a person claiming an estate or interest therein or any part thereof.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Deputy Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, June 24, 1896.

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- Mason's Fruit Jars,
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- Enamel Ware (all kinds of articles)
- Camp Bedsteads,
- Blankets for Ditto,
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- Baskets (for picnic use, etc).

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ICE

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B. C. REPRESENTATION.

The Necessity for a Cabinet Minister From This Province Again Discussed.

Premier Bowell Forgets Dignity and Talks Like a Petulant schoolboy.

Ottawa, July 15.—In the senate to-day Hon. Mr. McInnes (B. C.) rose to call attention to the vacancy in the cabinet, and to inquire of the premier if it is the intention to fill up the vacancy by appointing a representative from British Columbia? He said:—It is less than a month ago since we had the subject of representation of British Columbia in the cabinet discussed in this chamber, and it will be remembered that the first minister, in reply to my hon. colleague and myself, gave as his reason for having no such representative in the government, that there was no vacancy in the cabinet and no vacancy could be created unless one of his colleagues was turned out. Doubtless when he made that reply he had no idea that it would be only a very few days until, owing to the policy of drift and shilly-shallying that he has pursued, no less than three vacancies occurred in his cabinet. It is true that two of the seceding members of his cabinet have returned to the fold, but one of the three has absolutely refused to be lured back by any childish nursery promises of another session and remedial legislation which even the first minister himself, I believe, must know will result in utter failure and when he must know that those promises and pledges cannot be fulfilled. The course of the ex-minister of agriculture must commend itself, I submit, to every unbiased mind in the land, however much one may differ from him in his views on the question that led to his resignation. Once having resigned, honor and dignity forbade his return and he deserves credit for having refused to return to that discordant and unsavory combination that he has left. Probably I shall be told that the present vacancy in the cabinet is a Quebec one, and that it is to be filled by a gentleman from that province. Here I would remind hon. gentlemen of what the first minister said a few days ago, when he spoke with reference to the selection of cabinet ministers. He stated that he hoped the day was near at hand when provincial distinctions would be entirely overlooked or ignored in the selection of cabinet ministers, and that other qualifications would be regarded. The qualification that he emphasized was the amount of party service rendered by gentlemen to entitle them to positions in the cabinet. I submit, and the hon. premier and every hon. gentleman in this house must know, that, unfortunately for the best interests of British Columbia, her representatives in parliament have been most faithful and even slavish supporters of the policy of the present government, and if party services are to be taken as the best qualification for a cabinet position, according to the first minister's doctrine laid down a short time ago, then I claim that no representatives from any portion of this Dominion are better qualified than the members from British Columbia other than my two colleagues here and myself. I shall not, at the present time, enter into details showing that British Columbia is entitled to representation in the cabinet. That has already been done on more than one occasion during the present session of parliament. I content myself by saying that British Columbia has at the present time a larger population than the Island province in the Gulf of St. Lawrence; that she contributes into the Dominion treasury more than eight times the amount that that province does, and contributes more than the Province of New Brunswick, or the province of Nova Scotia—in fact, that she stands third among the provinces of this confederation in her contributions to the revenue. Notwithstanding that, the little island province has had no less than three representatives in the cabinet since she became a member of the confederation about 22 years ago. During the Mackenzie regime the Hon. Mr. Laird was her representative in the cabinet. During the Macdonald regime the late Hon. Mr. Pope occupied a position for many years, and now we have the Hon. Mr. Ferguson in the Bowell cabinet. More than half the time since the province became a member of confederation she has had a representative in the cabinet. The province from which I have the honor to come is an older member of confederation than the province of Prince Edward Island, and never yet has she had the common justice done to her to have a representative in the cabinet. The province of Nova Scotia has had continuously since confederation two representatives in the cabinet; Manitoba, I am happy to say, of late has had a representative; so had the Northwest Territories for a short time. I do not grudge Prince Edward Island her representative; I think it is only right and proper she should have one, but I am forced to make the comparison that I have just stated, and that if she is entitled to a representative in the cabinet, British Columbia has much stronger and greater claims to such representation. The area of the Pacific province is eight times as great as that of the combined area of the three Maritime provinces.

Hon. Mr. Dever—It is all rocks.

Hon. Mr. McInnes (B.C.)—Those rocks are not barren rocks; they contain precious metals that probably may be more valuable to this country than broad acres of fertile land.

Hon. Mr. Kaulbach—In the sweet by and by.

Hon. Mr. McInnes (B. C.)—She has twice the area of the province of Quebec and double the area of Ontario, and she has four times that of the province of Manitoba. Moreover, British Columbia is thousands of miles distant from the seat of government, which, of itself, makes it necessary that she should at all times have a representative here to look after her vast and varied interests. That ought to weigh, and weigh very considerably, with the premier in giving her a representative in the government. The Dominion has about three and a half million square miles, and of all that enormous area, only one-seventh is represented in the cabinet at the present time. I submit that that is an injustice which should be rectified at as early a day as possible. Let the government for once give a measure of justice to the Pacific province by filling the vacancy with one of our representatives. Rest assured, hon. gentlemen, that the province will not remain pacific unless her interests are respected in the direction that I have indicated. Of the seven provinces comprising this Dominion, she is the only province for whom the government has persistently refused to do anything like justice in giving representation in the cabinet. Why this state of affairs should continue I am unable to understand, but I hope that even at this late hour the government will take one of our representatives into Her Majesty's privy council for Canada.

Hon. Mr. Macdonald (B. C.)—I suppose I may be expected to say a few words on this subject, the matter having been brought to the attention of the house and the government on this occasion, but my motto is—and I think it is a correct one—that having once dealt with a subject I have nothing more to do with it for the session. I have done my duty to the house and to the country, and I think the house will agree with me in that. I am glad this matter has come up for this reason; it gives me the opportunity of saying that I regret exceedingly Mr. Angers' withdrawal from the cabinet. He has always been a gentleman who has been courteous to members of the senate, and we will regret that he is not in his former position. I regret still more the step he has taken, because I do not think it has been a wise one for himself or in the interest of the country. He has not been quite patriotic. He has allowed other than public considerations to influence his judgment. I think the step he has taken is not conducive to the harmony and future peace of the country. It may strengthen the hands of fanatics who fan the flames of discord in this country. My hon. colleague who asked this question and myself have been in harmony on two subjects this session; on this question of representation in the cabinet, and on the British Columbia penitentiary matter. On this occasion the hon. gentleman did not consult me; there is no reason why he should. We have not consulted on any of those questions, but we happened to be in harmony on the two subjects which I have mentioned. I regret that he has brought forward this matter now, because I should not have alluded to it. I think this is not the right time or place to mention a matter which is now occupying the attention of the premier, who promises to give it his consideration and there I am willing to leave it. With regard to the subject itself, I think I can see in the face of the hon. premier a great deal of anxiety to answer this question in the affirmative. I think I can see that beaming on the hon. minister's face. Perhaps he will excuse me on this occasion if I take him into my confidence and advise him not to reply in the affirmative, but to wait patiently for the happy time in the future to which he looks forward when provincial boundaries shall be obliterated so far as appointments to cabinet positions are concerned, and men shall be taken into the government solely because they are fit for the position. I ask him to wait until those times and not do anything hasty now.

Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell—The hon gentleman who has put this question will, when he has the honor of being sworn of the privy council, learn that he must take a solemn oath not to divulge any of the advice which he may deem it his duty, in the interest of the country, to give to His Excellency. Just as soon as I have made up my mind as to the party whom I shall recommend to His Excellency to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of the late minister of agriculture, and His Excellency has approved of the choice, I shall have very great pleasure in disclosing the name for the information of the hon. gentleman and the public generally. Under the circumstances, he will see that his question is highly improper and could not be answered. I do not propose to comment on the flippant manner in which he spoke of the position of the government—its "shilly-shallying," its "childish and nursery promises" or that "discordant and unsavory character" which he says pervades the cabinet of the Dominion. What he means by that last expression I will leave to him to explain. I can only account for the use of such language from the fact that he has been in the habit of smelling the rotten fish on the shores of the Fraser river, and his familiarity with that odor has suggested the expression that he has used. Having said that much, I desire to call attention to a misapprehension which appears to have arisen with regard to some remarks that I made the other day, when I jocularly said that I should be delighted, "and so should my hon. friend from Victoria when he gets on this side of the house and has his friends in British Columbia, etc." When I used the words "my hon. friend from Victoria" I had no reference whatever to the hon. gentleman who has just taken his seat. The party to whom I referred was the senator, who as I supposed represented New Westminster. I find, however, in looking over the list of senators that that hon. gentleman claims to be the representative from Victoria. My own impression was that the Hon. William John Macdonald was the senator from Victoria, and the Hon. T. R. McInnes the representative from New Westminster, and they have been so designated in the past. In future I shall be more careful, when I refer to either of these gentlemen and to use the word in such way that there can be no possible mistake, because I had no intention of insinuating that the hon. gentleman from Victoria, who, I supposed, meant the Hon. Mr. Macdonald, had any such intention as the remark would indicate, nor did I intend the facetious remarks to apply to him. I make this explanation in justice to that hon. gentleman, because I know a misapprehension exists in the minds of some on that point. I do not know how the parchment that the hon. gentleman (Mr. McInnes) holds describes his residence or whether any particular section of country is designated. This is a matter which should be inquired into in order that there may be no mistake when senators address each other in future as to whom they really mean. I wish it to be distinctly understood that when I refer to the hon. gentleman, Mr. McInnes, I shall designate him the hon. gentleman from New Westminster.

Hon. Mr. McInnes (B. C.)—I live in Victoria at present and have lived there for five or six years.

Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell—The hon. gentleman was not in Victoria when he was appointed.

Hon. Mr. McInnes (B. C.)—There are no senatorial divisions in our province.

Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell—There are five or six senators who live in Toronto, and they never arrogate to themselves the right to be designated "the senator from Toronto."

Hon. Mr. Macdonald (B. C.)—I am very glad to hear the hon. gentleman's explanation. If he had spoken of me I should have treated the remark as a jest, for it is well known that during the 17 years that I have been in this house I have been a steady supporter of the Conservative government and of the National Policy and I shall continue to support them until I find a better party with a better policy.

Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell—When I used the expression it was in sarcasm because I can never contemplate the day when the hon. gentleman shall cross the floor and take our place.

—Effectual.—Charles J. Booth, Olivewood, Cal., says: "I have used Ayer's Pills in my family for several years, and have always found them the most efficient in the relief of ailments arising from a disordered stomach, torpid liver and constipated bowels.

PARSONAGE DESTROYED.

The Clergyman's Two Little Girls Burned to Death.

Norwich, N. Y., July 25.—A fire consumed the Congregational parsonage last night and burned to a crisp the two children of Rev. William H. Scudder, Clarice, aged six, and Mary, aged four. The fire was caused by an explosion of gas in the kitchen range, and the servant, who was the only grown person in the house, was too much overcome by fright to give an intelligent account of the whereabouts of the seven children.

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The fast steamer Sehome, Chas. E. Clancy, master, leaves here every morning, excepting Sundays, at 9 o'clock for Port Townsend and Seattle, arriving at Seattle at 4 p.m., connecting with N.P. R.R. train for the east. Returning, she leaves Seattle at 10 p.m. daily excepting Sunday, arriving here at 6 a.m. Tickets at Northern Pacific R. R. office.

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The immense stock of well selected furniture, carpets, curtains, oil cloths, linoleum, crockery, glassware, lamps, etc., of the Sehl-Hastie-Erskine Furniture Co., limited, will be sold at greatly reduced prices for cash. Call early and secure bargains.

"Ah, my friends," said the good deacon in his exhortation, "we are too much of the earth—earthy. We let the little things of life annoy us and call us away from noble thoughts— And now I want to say to these little boys in the back seat that if they can't behave themselves I'll lead 'em out by the ears. You ought ter be ashamed o' yerselves comin' here and actin' like brutes! Now, don't you interrupt me again, or it'll be worse for ye!"

Client—That little house you sent me to see is in a most scandalous condition. It is so damp that moss positively grows on the wall.

House Agent—Well, isn't moss good enough for you? What do you expect at the rent—orchids?

She (flouting out of the room)—No; I can never be yours. You are not my ideal.

He (preparing to leave)—What a pity; and I had the diamond ring ready, too.

She—Oh, what a beauty! Well, sit down and let's talk it over.

He—Woman is much more respected now than in the days of chivalry. In those times when a man went to war he locked his wife up in his castle, under guard of a duenna. That shows how much she was respected.

She—Well, anyway, if she was not respected so much in those days, at least that shows she was more highly appreciated.—Indianapolis Journal.

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EX-MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT

REUBEN E. TRUAX

Hon. Reuben E. Truax, one of Canada's ablest thinkers and statesmen, a man so highly esteemed by the people of his district that he was honored with a seat in Parliament, kindly furnishes us for publication the following statement, which will be most welcome to the public, inasmuch as it is one in which all will place implicit confidence. Mr. Truax says:

"I have been for about ten years very much troubled with Indigestion and Dyspepsia, have tried a great many different kinds of patent medicines, and have been treated by a number of physicians and found no benefit from them. I was recommended to try the Great South American Nervine Tonic. I obtained a bottle, and I must say I found very great relief, and have since taken two more bottles, and now feel that I am entirely free from Indigestion, and would strongly recommend all my fellow-sufferers from the disease to give South American Nervine an immediate trial. It will cure you.

"REUBEN E. TRUAX,
"Walkerton, Ont."

It has lately been discovered that certain Nerve Centres, located near the base of the brain, control and supply the stomach with the necessary nerve force to properly digest the food. When these Nerve Centres are in any way deranged the supply of nerve force is at once diminished, and as a result the food taken into the stomach is only partially digested, and Chronic Indigestion and Dyspepsia soon make their appearance.

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Dated 13th July, 1895.

LINDLEY CREASE,
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j-13 1m

Naval Contracts.

TENDERS will be received on behalf of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty until 10 o'clock a.m. of Wednesday, 7th August next, for supplying such quantities of Biscuit, Soft Bread, Fresh Beef, Mutton and Vegetables, Sugar, Tea and Flour, Salt Beef, Firewood, Lumber and Lime as may be required for naval purposes; also Milk, Butter, Eggs and Fowls, Washing and Coffins, etc., for Naval Hospital; for one year certain from 1st October next.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Forms of tender can be obtained at this office.

W. B. LORD,
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Royal Naval Yard, Esquimalt, July 22, 1895.
[illegible]

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TO LET—Nice Cottage, 5 rooms, bath, etc.; large lot; $6.50. also 3 four roomed cottages, $4, including water. Good place for chickens and cow. Apply 4 Clarke street, Spring Ridge. jy8-1m

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MISCELLANEOUS

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JULY.

S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

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Room 7, - Board of Trade Building.

WAYS OF THE SCHEMERS.

The history of the Bowell government's dealings with the Hudson's Bay railway furnishes a good illustration of its methods throughout. Times readers will remember that when an election was in near prospect last winter an order-in-council was passed at Ottawa providing for an advance of $2,500,000 to the company, the government to keep the land grant and money subsidy, previously voted, as security. There can be no doubt in any reasonable man's mind that this order-in-council was intended to purchase for the government the votes of Manitobans at the election which was then thought to be coming. This is shown quite clearly by the fact that when parliament met the government did not propose legislation to ratify the order-in-council. Instead of doing so they brought in a bill near the end of the session modifying the terms on which the subsidy was to be granted. The original act provided that after the road had been completed to the Saskatchewan river the sum of $80,000 a year should be paid the company for the term of 20 years for the transport of men, supplies, materials and mails, as such services were required by the government. The act passed at the late session divides this subsidy in two and provides that as soon as half the distance fom Winnipeg to the Saskatchewan is covered by the road $40,000 a year may be paid the company. Leave also was granted in the bill as introduced to change the point of commencement from the end of the 40 miles already constructed from Winnipeg to Portage la Prairie or Gladstone, but this clause was struck out on the Speaker's ruling that it could be enacted only after it had been petitioned for by the company. Still another clause allowed the company to the end of the year 1898 to construct the piece of road required, the old act requiring this to be done by the end of 1896. But here the power of the C. P. R. stepped in. President Van Horne suddenly appeared at Ottawa, and next day the senate struck out the clause allowing an extension of time. Of course the commons had to accept this amendment or see the bill slaughtered, for the time was growing short. The company must therefore do the specified work by the end of next year, unless an amendment can be secured at the next session. It is very doubtful whether such amendment can be secured in the face of C. P. R. opposition, and it is doubtful whether the company can do the work in the time specified. Meantime the Manitoba people who are so anxious to see the road constructed are left to admire the government's dodgings and the power which the C. P. R. is able to wield at Ottawa.

A STRANGE POSITION.

Catholic Mr. Angers goes out of the cabinet because he believes that the government promise of remedial legislation will not be redeemed; Orange Mr. Wallace stays in the cabinet because he holds the same belief. The word of the remaining ministers does not seem to be of much value to these two. The position held by Mr. Wallace is an extraordinary one, and naturally excites comment. Sir Richard Cartwright shortly before the session closed drew attention to it and challenged the government to declare its intentions. In the course of his speech he said:

"A junior member of the administration, the controller of customs, had from his place dissented from and denounced the policy of the government. It was utterly unknown in British practice that he should continue to remain a member of the ministry. This was a crucial test of the sincerity of the government and they had a right to enquire of the leader of the house, who represents the premier, as to what course he intended to pursue. What would be thought of a junior lord of the treasury or an under secretary of state if he dissented from the policy of the Marquis of Salisbury, the first minister in England, after the government had announced an important policy from which the junior member dissented. The government were fond of quoting British precedents and Sir Richard Cartwright challenged them to quote any precedent as to this grave constitutional question. He moved that the house do now adjourn."

The ministers in reply could only offer the plea that Sir Richard had not given notice and that they wanted time to think over the matter. He then withdrew his motion to adjourn, and nothing seems to have been done with the question thereafter. Mr. Wallace will, we suppose, keep his controllership and will also hold by his intention to vote against a measure promised by the government of which he is de facto a member. The situation may correctly be said to have no precedent.

The Colonist says it did not call on the Times to fix a policy for the Liberal party and Mr. Laurier in regard to the Manitoba school question. But that is exactly what our neighbor did. As far as Mr. Laurier goes his speech must be allowed to define his position, and here is a passage that the Colonist will perhaps be ready to reproduce:

"Something must be done, and done at once, because this policy of delay, this policy of vacillation, is not only paralyzing, but it is fast disintegrating the national life—(cheers)—fast disintegrating the national life, I say, because it is arraying creed against creed and race against race. Something must be done, and done at once. What should be done? I have no hesitation for my part, here speaking my own personal sentiment, to say that I do desire and do wish that the minority in Manitoba may be allowed the privilege of teaching in those schools to their children their duties to God and to man as they understand their duties, as their duties are taught to them by their church. That is my wish. But I do say that if that object is to be restored it is not to be restored by imperious dictation nor by administrative coercion."

THE KILLING OF DOGS.

To the Editor: I hope you will grant me space in which to reply to an open letter to the public by Mr. W. W. Carlow concerning the killing of dogs at the city pound on Sunday. I don't wish to dispute Mr. Carlow when he says he heard a terrible howling, but when he says he saw me, or any one else, killing dogs on Sunday, or that he heard the dull thud of an axe, etc., he simply tells an infamous falsehood. All the noise, the dull thuds and the howling can be accounted for, and as for killing dogs with an axe, there has never been a dog killed with an axe, to my knowledge. Some of them are drowned and some are shot, but at no time are any killed on Sunday; and if anyone in Victoria wishes to investigate the matter, no doubt Mr. Shaw will show his books, and that will tell just when the dogs were killed. There is a back door to a saloon that swings on its hinges, not very far from the city pound, and it is just possible that Mr. Carlow imbibed something that made his imagination turn to dogs, instead of snakes, frogs, etc. Now, about all the disgrace I can see in the business is this: That these fine feeling people will own dogs, and they will not pay their taxes, and when the pound keeper gets their dog, they will let their "friend of man" be killed just for the want of $2. There is where the slaughter lies.

N. N. NEAL,
Assistant Pound Keeper.

Victoria, July 25th.

WHO PAYS THE PIPER.

The auditor-general's report drags out of hiding some significant items of expense in connection with both the senate and the commons. For instance, last year 290 packages of visiting cards were used by the senators; and if each package contained 50 cards, these hard worked senators have evidently risen early and toiled late, not confining their labors to a few hours of oratorical effusion, but upholding state functions by discharging 14,500 card-board obligations. Obviously, so many cards could not be handled without card cases; so the auditor-general records $91.98 for 84 card cases. Surely, too, no unsophisticated tax-payer could expect senatorial statesmen, whose minds are burdened with the weighty matters of state, to retain a mental list of these social functions and state obligations. The card distributors must keep diaries; so the faithful auditor records $22.68 for 84 pocket diaries. But the 84 diaries must have 84 cases, which make up the next total of $47.69.

When more than $1,000 must be expended for writing paper for the senate, it is plain there would be a letter blockade, snowing the hoary senators under their own verbosity, unless envelopes were supplied with as great liberality. Thus another item stands 231,100 envelopes, $852.52. If the amounts expended on writing paper and envelopes be kept in mind, the tax-payer need not be astonished at such expenditures as $12.26 for envelope openers; $401.87 for brass inks; $33.72 for inkstands; $137.97 for 81 letter cases; about $400 for pens, pencils and holders. It is somewhat odd that it took $196 worth of penknives to whittle,—not expenses, for in that case, the tax-payer would not grudge the knives—but only $65 worth of pencils. Though $155 were expended on scissors for the senate, long winded senatorial speeches escaped unscathed and uncurtailed. The Ottawa government has never hesitated to please party sections, by multiplying ministerial portfolios. Still, the expenditure of $694 on senatorial morocco portfolios must be but grim satisfaction to politicians, whose usefulness has been shelved in the upper chamber. Purses—whether empty or filled, whether to carry away boodle or to bring in campaign funds not specified by the auditor—to the value of $137.97 were supplied to the senators.

Such are a few of the interesting articles which the Ottawa government bestows on the hard-working senators. Not less interesting is the list of pickings lavishly scattered to the members of the commons:

Card cases	$ 146 49
Cards	77 20
Diary cases	205 88
Diaries, 240	45 80
Envelope openers	43 80
Elastic bands	224 64
Knives, pearl, 588	838 59
Paper and envelopes	6,123 23
Pencils, ivory, silver mounted	247 34
Pens	378 44
Rulers	53 42
Scissors	90 46
Scissors	89 57
Ticket cases	210 00
Packing cases	420 26
Trunks	560 00

Soap is another article that figures in the expenses, and a great deal of it must be necessary before the cry can be repeated, "These hands are clean;" but on neither list does the auditor-general charge conscience salve.—Winnipeg Free Press.

"AN INDUSTRY ENCOURAGED?"

The Colonist in a recent issue, with a great flourish of trumpets, and with a dignity worthy of so notable an event, announces that the paternal McKinley government, evidently anxious to make amends for a hitherto tardy recognition of the mineral wealth of the great western province of British Columbia, is about to tender her "substantial aid," that the "infant and struggling" silver smelting industry may be enabled to arrive at a decent maturity. The announcement, we trust, will properly impress "the inhabitants of every part of British Columbia."

It is indeed pitiable that we cannot rest content with this comforting assurance. If we could but assume an attitude of child-like trust, what visions in that delightful atmosphere of irresponsibility could we not conjure up of all the "substantial aid" would do for us? How in every mining centre smelters would rise as if by magic, how the enormous outupt of the silver mines of British Columbia would become, conversationally, of even greater general interest than atmospheric phenomena; how in a very short time we would be able to laugh at the shabby genteel pretensions of Crœsus; and then how we would thank the good, kind government, and sing hymns of adoration and praise to its beneficent National Policy.

Alas! for the best laid plans of mice and men. The castles built so skilfully in the air vanish as the morning mist before the sun; the rose colored dream crumbles away as rapidly as a mummied Pharaoh when a rest of centuries is broken by sacrilegious hands. Our "substantial aid" after all resolves itself into "questionable aid"; an aid on a level with the kind of inducement held out by some petty country village, to obtain for itself the establishment of a jam or butter factory.

Thus is silver smelting to be encouraged: A sum of $150,000, payable within a period of five years, is to be devoted as a bonus, "the payment for each ton of ore smelted not to exceed 50 cents." At any other time such an offer would be unworthy of consideration; upon the eve of a general election it becomes contemptible. In, however, endeavoring to reconcile a "catch vote" policy with economy,—though the later term is not used in its best sense—the government has over-reached itself. The ridiculously inadequate sum that has been voted cannot in any way be recognized as likely to effect the object to which it pretends. Even were otherwise the case, the mining portion of the electorate would hesitate before allowing so late a partial recognition of what is due to the country (and recognized in the form of bonus or increased duty, is the reverse of what is desired) to influence their opinion that the class-legislative policy of the Conservative government has been the bane and hindrance to the development of this province, richest in natural resources, of Canada.

Is iron to be regarded as more important than silver smelting? Yet the iron smelting industry of Ontario receives as a bonus exactly four times as much per ton as that which is to be appropriated to encourage the smelting of silver. Even with this encouragement, the iron of Ontario hardly holds its own.

But we do not require assistance in this form. The miners of British Columbia have sufficient faith in their country to believe that given fair play and freedom, the right to buy their machinery and provisions in the cheapest market, that which the Colonist calls "an infant and struggling industry" will not require to be brought up in a hothouse atmosphere, or to be nourished with governmental pap; but with the removal of restrictive duties, and with the inevitable progress which would immediately follow upon the adoption of such a course, grow into a sturdy youngster, able very well to take care of itself.—Midway Advance.

BISHOP DART.

One of Five Bishops Recently Consecrated at St. Paul's.

Saturday was the festival of St. Peter, and the day was happily chosen for the consecration in the cathedral of the metropolis of four of the followers of the saint in the missionary work of the Anglican church. To Africa we sent the Van. Chauncey Maples, as Bishop of Likoma, and Rev. William Moore Richardson, as Bishop of Zanzibar; to Australia we sent the Rev. Ernest Augustus Anderson, as bishop of Riverina; and to Canada, the Rev. John Dart, formerly of Nova Scotia, as Bishop of New Westminster, in succession to Bishop Sillitoe. The Rev. William Awdrey was also consecrated at the same time as Bishop Suffragan of Southampton. It was a thrilling demonstration of the catholicity of the aims and sympathies of the church, and nothing was wanting to give impressive solemnity to the occasion. At a quarter before 10 o'clock Dean Gregory, of St. Paul's, and the canons, prebendaries, minor canons, and [illegible] of Canterbury and the assistant bishops —among whom were Dr. Temple (Bishop of London), the bishops of St. Albans, Stepney, Peterborough, Winchester, Bath and Wells, Bishops Sumner, Barry and Hornby—and the bishops-elect in the southwest chapel of the cathedral, and the procession of archbishop, bishops, archdeacons, proctor, registrar, chaplains, clergy and attendants passed in due order, to the accompaniment of the processional hymn, "Blessed City, Heavenly Salem," through the congregation in the nave, through the crowded chancel, to the foot of the magnificent reredos. The service was sung to Selby in A, and the anthems were Stainer's "They That Wait upon the Lord" and Rheimberger's "The Lord gave ear to thee in the day of trouble."

The Rev. E. Jacob, a fellow-student at Oxford of some of the bishops-elect, was the preacher and he made full use of his splendid opportunity. Taking as his text Heb. i, 2, "Whom He had appointed heir to all things," he dwelt with vigor of thought and with much felicity of expression upon the magnificent inheritance of Christ. His marvellous patience throughout the successive stages of human development in entering upon that inheritance, and the part which the church may take as workers together with God. Canon Jacob swept away the cynics who, "criticising what is beyond the mental grasp," scoff at the slow progress of Christianity and the poor results of missionary effort. "Slowness, as the world counts it, does not mean stagnation; century by century the heir of all things is advancing the coming of His Kingdom. A hundred years ago a little body of earnest clergymen met in a Lancashire village to consider the duty of the church to the heathen, but could see their way to no action. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel had not advanced beyond its colonial stage with the exception of missionary work among the red Indians of North America. The Church Missionary Society was not founded. The Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge in the dearth of Englishmen was obliged to employ Danes and Germans. To-day the church sends forth to the foreign field two bishops for our chief colonies—Australia and the Dominion of Canada—and two for the purely missionary work in the Central African mission." Think, too, of the universality of the inheritance. Remember India and Africa with its amazing and inspiring story. "What history is more thrilling than that of the work among the Northwest American Indians, work carried on amid conditions of climate not less trying than the tropical heat of Africa. Take a map of the world, mark where Christianity had spread in 1795, then mark in another color the advance made in the past century, and you will have a different idea of what 'all things mean.'" And, then, especially addressing the bishops-elect, the preacher said:—

"It is your privilege, my brothers, to be placed among the fathers of the church, to be chosen leaders in the work of gaining fresh ground for the heir of all things. You will not forget, I am well assured, the marvellous patience of Him whose inheritance you both share and strive to augment. You will not count as slowness the long-suffering of God, nor will you allow any craving of man for hasty results to deter you from striving to imitate that divine patience. The services of to-day well illustrate the catholicity of the communion which sends you forth. Not only the great English colonies, but the Dark Continent alike receives bishops to-day at the hands of the heir of St. Augustine. Through you, my brothers, may the colonies catch the enthusiasm, and with one blessed spiritual life the empire will throb, and the regions beyond to the remotest isle feel as they have never yet felt the constraining love of Christ."

"British Columbia receives to-day in the Bishop of New Westminster a successor to the apostolic Sillitoe, whose memory will ever be fresh in the hearts of the people he loved, and amongst whom he laid wisely and well the foundations of the church."—Canadian Gazette, July 4.

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BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—There will be no church parade of the B. C. B. G. A. this month.

—All kinds paint and paint brushes. Shore's hardware, 57 Johnson street.

—To correct any phase of indigestion and build up the system use Adams' Tutti Frutti. Don't take imitations.

—Warmth and vigor accompany good digestion. Adams' Tutti Frutti is a wonderful aid to digestion. Refuse imitations.

—R. B. Loss, business manager of Frohman's "Jane" company is in the city arranging for the appearance of his company here on Monday evening next.

—Members of the I. O. G. T. aboard H. M. S. Royal Arthur and Triumph lodge picnicked at Goldstream on Tuesday. The party took lunch at the Globe restaurant and drove to Goldstream on the 'bus Young America.

—The first rehearsal for the open air concert at the Caledonian games took place last night at the Y. M. C. A. Hall under the direction of J. G. Brown. There was a very fair attendance, and the rehearsal was a very good one.

—Bathing suits. Ours won't hang limp, because they're well-made jersey. Color won't run, because it's fast. (Aren't words queer? Color ought to run all the quicker for being fast.) Cameron, the Cash Clothier, 55 Johnson street.

—The sealskins received by the Eskdale and shipped to London via New York from Tacoma were packed in refrigerator cars, and however hot the weather they may encounter on the American continent they are sure to go through in safety.

—F. R. Goodrich, who is charged with forging the name of R. Goodrich to a draft for $19 on the Bank of Oregon City, was committed for trial yesterday by Magistrate Macrae. The hearing was completed with the evidence of O. N. Dye, who forwarded the draft to R. Goodrich. Frank Higgins for the prisoner reserved his defense.

—Grand Master Budlong, of the A. O. U. W., visited Victoria Lodge, No. 1, last evening. There were addresses by Grand Recorder McIlmoyle and other members of the order. The address of the grand master was a very interesting one. The grand master will visit Vancouver Lodge, No. 5, to-morrow evening, when an interesting programme, which has been prepared, will be rendered.

—It has been definitely decided by the police commissioners to appoint a police constable only and not name a sergeant. The latter would have to be named from the regular force in the order of seniority, and would entail an increase of wages of nearly $20 per month, and to keep up the policy of retrenchment no appointment will be made. The police commissioners will receive applications for the post of constable until noon tomorrow.

—The exchange of the Victoria and Esquimalt Telephone Company will be moved this evening from its present quarters in Trounce avenue to the Five Sisters block. The task is an arduous one, requiring infinite labor to get the wires properly arranged. Preparatory work is well along, and to-night at 8 o'clock a start will be made. The entire system will be cut off for an hour after that time and some of the phones for a longer period. By midnight, however, the entire system, with the possible exception of a few stray wires, will be in working order.

—Grand Master Budlong, of the A. O. U. W., will be given a public reception at A. O. U. W. Hall this evening by the local members of the order. The programme prepared is as follows: Remarks by chairman, Bro. R. Seabrook, address, Grand Master Budlong; song, Messrs. Sehl, Lang, Grizzelle, and Keith; address, Br. Sprague; club swinging, Misses E. Young, R. Maynard, M. Catterall and E. Porter; address, Rev. Dr. Campbell; song, Mrs. Dudgeon; song, Mr. Pilling; tableau, "The Rivals," Misses Warren, Mr. G. Stelly and Mrs. G. Moss, guitar solo, Miss C. Cameron; song, Bro. Grizzelle; song, Miss C. Cameron; tableau, quartette, recitation, Bro. Gawley; bagpipes, Mr. Anderson; tableau, Misses Whitelaw, Warren, and Messrs. Keown and Stelly.

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A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

—The fruit season is in full swing and our fruit jars are selling well. Weller Bros.

—First-class Monuments, Headstones and Cemetery Coping at very low prices at A. Stewart's, corner Yates and Blanchard streets.

—Mrs. Hunter wishes to contradict the rumor that her husband has gone insane. He has been delirious from fever caused by an abscess, and is now at St. Joseph's hospital.

—The thistle cases did not come up in the police court this morning, but will be heard on Saturday. There are seven of them in all, with a likelihood of more summonses before the week is out.

—There were two band concerts last night, one by the B. C. B. G. A. at Beacon Hill park and the other at the Mount Baker Hotel by the band of H. M. S. Royal Arthur. There was a very good attendance at both, and the programmes played were in both instances well selected.

—Three bicycle riders who prefer the sidewalk to the roadway were convicted in the police court this morning and fined $2.50 apiece. One of the accused pointed out that the street he had to pass was in such a condition that it would ruin his or any one else's bicycle to ride over it.

—D. Sulven, an Italian employed on the Esquimalt fortifications, was before Magistrate Macrae in the provincial police court yesterday charged with using threatening language to Joe Marvero, a fellow-laborer. The magistrate refused to bind the accused over to keep the peace and dismissed the case, taxing the costs to the complainant.

—Mayor Teague and Aldermen Hall and Humphrey were at Beaver lake yesterday afternoon and took a look at the work being done. While they were there the pile driver to be used in the construction of the coffer dam was placed on the raft upon which it is to be floated about the lake. The contractors are making very satisfactory progress.

—Mr. David Christie Murray's farewell "talk" in Victoria will be given tomorrow evening at the A. O. U. W. hall. The distinguished novelist and his friend, Mr. Stanley, leave for the east on Saturday. The subject: "The Adventures of a Special Correspondent," is one that is sure to prove most interesting and attractive.

—Vice-President Shaughnessy and party of C. P. R. officials had a lengthy discussion with the members of the government as to the extension of their line in this province yesterday, but no conclusion was reached. The importance of extension was admitted and the matter, may soon receive attention. The party left for Vancouver and the east this morning.

—The lecture on Hawaii which Rev. Mr. Rice will deliver at St. Andrew's Presbyterian church to-morrow evening will no doubt be very interesting. Mr. Rice has the latest apparatus for the display of the splendid set of pictures and views of the islands which he has, and that feature will add very much to the entertaining character of the lecture. The lecture will commence at 8 o'clock.

—On Saturday, July 27, steamer Sehome will leave here at 6 a.m. instead of 9 a.m. for Port Townsend and Seattle, reaching Seattle at 1 p.m. Returning, she will not leave Seattle until 11:30 p. m. after performance at the theatre. From Port Townsend she takes the baseball team to Seattle to play a match game. Cheap round rates will be made from here to Seattle and return on that date.

—The sale of seats began this morning at the Victoria theatre for the engagement of "Jane" on Monday night. A large line of people were buying and much interest is taken in the engagement. Miss Parker, whose reputation as a comedienne has preceded her, is evidently looked upon as an ideal "Jane." Other members of the company are the same artists who have always appeared in the comedy, and who have made the play celebrated.

—John Winters, convicted of assaulting Joseph Bridgman, was before Magistrate Macrae this morning accompanied by his father. Winter, senior, was directed by the court to take his son and heir home and give him a severe whipping, the same to take the place of any fine or imprisonment by the court. Winter, senior, agreed to carry out the decree of the court to the best of his ability. Beyond that the court directed that the costs, amounting to $4.25, be paid by Winter, junior, and that he be bound over to keep the peace for a year with bonds in the sum of $50.

—The delegates appointed by the different societies to formulate a scheme to secure a secret society cemetery met last evening at Castle Hall. The committee appointed to draw up a scheme presented their report. They recommended that if five or more societies will agree to participate a company be formed to secure 25 acres of land and that they apply for a special act of incorporation or have the cemetery act of 1879 amended. The committee on property reported that they had examined a number of sites, but could recommend but two of those offered. The two sites will be further examined if the lodges agree to go into the scheme. Much enthusiasm prevailed at the meeting, and there is every likelihood of the scheme going through.

FIRE ON THE PRINCESS.

Dominion Tug Damaged to the Extent of $1000 Last Night.

The Dominion tug Princess was quite badly damaged by fire last night, and the fire department had a hard fight to prevent her total destruction. She was lying near the James Bay gymnasium and boathouse moored outside of the dredge Mudlark and a couple of scows. A man who was on the dredge started the pump and had a hose playing on the fire when the firemen arrived, but it had got a good start and was blazing strongly. The firemen laid a line from Quebec and Menzies streets and carried it out to the burning steamer on a small boat. When the water was turned on the upper works were all ablaze and the sound of escaping steam told that the boilers were full and that there was danger of an explosion. The men went bravely to their work and to increase the escape of steam started the whistle going. What with steam, coal dust and coal oil it was a dirty fire to fight, and the clothes of the firemen were simply ruined. Chief Deasy and Fireman G. Watson fell through the trap into a coal bunker, but neither was hurt. After the main fire was extinguished several smaller smouldering fires were put out and an hour and a half had elapsed before the work of the firemen was completed.

The cause of the fire is not known, but it is supposed to have originated around the smokestack. The vessel is valued at $6500, and the damage by last night's fire is placed at $1000. Her machinery will very likely need nothing beyond a good cleaning, although parts of it may have to be replaced. Parts of her upper works were hardly scorched.

SETTLED OUT OF COURT.

E. B. Shanks Compromises His Suit Against W. Jackson.

When the adjourned session of the small debts court opened this afternoon at 2 o'clock and Magistrate Macrae called the case of Shanks vs. Jackson, Frank Higgins, solicitor for the plaintiff, arose and said the case had been settled out of court. He had no hand in the settlement but had received a note from Mr. Shanks saying that he had settled the case with the defendant and had left the city. Nothing remained to do but to dismiss the case, and the court made an order to that effect.

It is understood that Shanks left the city on one of the morning boats and will not return. The settlement of the matter brings to an end what promised to be a very sensational case.

FITZSIMMONS LIBEL SUIT.

A Change of Venue to Vancouver Ordered To-Day.

In the supreme court chambers this morning Mr. Justice Walkem, in the libel suit of Fitzsimmons vs. Kennedy Bros., made an order for the trial of the action at Vancouver instead of Westminster. Mr. Bodwell made the application on behalf of the plaintiff for a change to Victoria, and in support of his application read affidavits showing that on account of the strong feeling in reference to the matter in New Westminster it would be impossible to have a fair trial there. The newspaper there, he said, had been discussing the merits of the case and almost every man in Westminster either knew all about the case or had already made up his mind. Mr. A. J. McColl, Q. C., for the defendants, read affidavits alleging that to have the trial in Victoria would involve too great an expense for his clients, as the witnesses, including most of the officers of the penitentiary and also some of the convicts, would have to be brought here and kept during the trial, which would in all probability last fully a week. He did not object to a change to Vancouver. Mr. Bodwell contended that there was too much feeling in Vancouver for a fair trial.

His lordship reserved his decision until 2:30 this afternoon, when he ordered the trial to take place in Vancouver and reserved all costs for the trial judge.

We Credit Everybody
with good judgment in coming to our "Mark Down Sale," where you can get goods at your own price. Partridge, 86 Yates street.

—The Dominion government steamer Quadra, Capt. Walbran, returned this afternoon from the Fraser river, where she has been to enforce the fisheries regulations. Capt. Walbran had to warn a few of the fishermen, but beyond that had no trouble. The run of salmon up to the present has been very uncertain, one day the boats having good catches and the next poor ones. There are more boats out this year than usual.

—Many guests were present at the Conservatory of Music recital last evening in response to Miss Sharp's invitation. A splendid programme was given, a prominent part being taken by Miss Olive E. Agnew, the new teacher of elocution in the conservatory. The unfortunate illness of Miss May Cooke rendered necessary some changes in the programme, the Quintette club and piano solo numbers having to be replaced by others.

—A summer carnival and garden party is being held this afternoon at the residence of Mrs. C. A. Vernon, Humboldt street, under the patronage of His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, Mrs. Dewdney and Rear-Admiral Stephenson. It will continue until 8 this evening.

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FIGHT WITH ANGRY APES.

Self-Sacrifice of a Black Servant, Who Faced the Infuriated Beasts.

We came upon the apes unexpectedly, within sight of my farmhouse. There were thirty or forty of them, a fact quite contrary to the convictions of some of the noble gentlemen who write books on zoology.

The apes were in a great state of excitement. They seemed to discuss a matter of immense consequence to themselves and shrieked wildly, gesticulating at the same time after the manner of the low Italians. All appeared to be above five feet high—indeed, many must have reached seven feet. When I first caught sight of them the majority were on all fours, but as their savageness increased they swung the body awkwardly forward between the arms, supporting it by their bent knuckles.

Suddenly the entire mob turned against one orang-outang that stood in their midst like a prisoner. They beat him, using, as far as I could see, their left hand principally. Then a gray-haired man-of-the-woods immediately afterward let out a terrifying screech, which was probably a signal, for he and his mates began to tear to pieces the comrade condemned to death. They tore him limb from limb—I heard his bones break, so near was I to the place of execution. The orang-outang cried piteously, his voice resembling that of a woman in sore distress.

Pamba, my servant, had fired in the midst of them. All fled but one, an old ape, who rolled on the ground with a broken arm. The Malay advanced upon him, whereupon the animal ran off.

My servant is a native of these parts and is intimately acquainted with its animal world. He gave it as his opinion that the orang-outangs had never seen a white man and did not know anything of firearms. The shot had startled and frightened them.

About a week ago Pamba appeared breathless in the dining-room, just as we were sitting down to our evening meal. "They have come," he cried. "See for yourself, master."

I walked out on the verandah, and following the Malay's direction, observed a large number of orang-outangs assembled at the end of the carriageway leading to my house. In front of them stood a colossal gray-haired ape, who undoubtedly acted the part of the leader. He was screeching and chattering away at a tremendous rate, pointing toward my house as he did so. "Look at his arm," said Pamba, "that is where my shot struck him."

It was, indeed, the orang-outang we had encountered, to his sorrow, some time ago. The more I observed him the more convinced I became of the fact. "We ought to teach him a lesson," I said; "fetch my guns." Pamba, trembling with bloodthirstiness after the manner of his race, went and returned with lightning rapidity, but before we could raise the rifles to our cheeks, the orang-outangs had vanished. The servant was rather proud of the fact. "Man-of-the-woods is smart animal," he said—"knows when he has enough. Will not stand in front of a gun."

Next morning we found the body of a native child in our front yard. The little one had been strangled to death. The orang-outangs had entered upon their campaign of revenge.

This death in the circle of the natives intrusted to our care struck my poor wife as an evil foreboding. eHr excitability at last became so pronounced that I decided to take her to Penang at once and send her home by the next mail steamer. Last Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock our carriage was brought up to the door. Pamba took me by the arm and said:

"If the master be wise, he will wait till to-morrow and not drive through the forests, which is full of ferocious beasts."

I laughed away his misgivings. "My good fellow," I said, "whoever heard of an attack by wild animals on Europeans in broad daylight? Jump in the rear and take care of little Charley; you may take my pistols if you will. The mistress and myself will take the box seats."

Travel was comparatively easy during the first hour or so, though the road grew worse and worse all the time the further we progressed on the way to the sea. Now the forests became thicker, the road more uneven than ever, thorns and stones interfered with the gait of the pony. We had to go at a very slow pace. From Pamba came not a word. In his lap rested my two pistols, from his girdle hung the kris, a two-edged knife, sharp as a razor, which the natives handle with astonishing dexterity.

Just as we were entering upon the second half of our journey we heard sounds over our heads in the trees. It was like "Tajik-tajik-tajik."

"Man-of-the-woods is here," said Pemba, stoically. I looked up—more than a dozen orang-outangs were watching us with gloating big eyes from above. As we proceeded we observed that each tree forward on the road was manned by a couple of tailless apes. "They are the sentinels," whispered the Malay. When we had passed the first guard house tree, its hairy occupants let themselves down on the ground and trotted after us with uncertain, wavering steps, crying their monotonous "tajik-tajik," and showing their horrible teeth. The further we proceeded the more numerous the procession grew.

Our pony seemed to be aware of the danger; before I could raise the whip he had entered upon a fast trot and now broke into a gallop.

The black-brown monsters were well able to keep pace with us. Further and further toward the seaboard sped our brave pony, but horrors upon horrors, the number of sentinels above us, the army behind us increased every minute. I counted six apes in each tree on the road. Some of the monsters tried to jump into our carriage from the lower branches, but happily did not calculate the movements of the horse and all fell to the ground. Suddenly an old ape alighted on the step of the cart. His tremendous jaws opened for a moment not a foot from my face; a whiff of his polluted breath struck my nostrils. At that moment Pamba's right arm brought an iron jimmy down upon the orang-outang's head, who fell to the ground with a terrible howl.

My wife, who had been leaning heavily upon me for some time, swooned away, and my two little ones began to cry for help and mercy. I recognized the impossibility of escape by flight; our cart was swinging from one side to the other and might turn over at any moment.

When the troop of apes were only seventy-five feet distant from us I ordered Pamba to fire.

One of the apes fell as a result of two shots fired, the others continued to run after us. I handed Pamba another revolver. He waited until they were but twenty feet away, then fired six times in quick succession. For a second or so the beasts seemed to be taken by surprise; they had probably anticipated but one shot. Seeing two of their comrades drop they hesitated, conferred among themselves in their own shrill-toned language, then trotted on. Every tree in the neighborhood yielding succor, the troop increased frightfully—at least in our eyes. The pony was panting and struggling hard for breath, and the next house was at least four miles away.

"Master must go ahead; Pamba will fight man-of-the-woods," said the Malay, after awhile. "God is good to white man; the master will look after Dhoba and Pamba's children. Goodby, master." (Dhoba was the Malay's wife.)

With that the brave fellow jumped from the wagon, in his right hand the glittering kris. I saw him face the army of apes, dealing terrific blows with the knife. Then, as my wagon turned the corner, he disappeared amid the hundreds of howling, screeching beasts.

We arrived at Penang without further accident. On the next morning I started out with ten well-armed men to search for Pamba. The orang-outangs had vanished. Pamba's body, torn in fifty or more pieces, we found in the roadway, surrounded by eleven dead apes, each one as big as a man.—Malacca Correspondence.

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H. M. ELEPHANTS.

They Are Court-Martialled Like Human Offenders—Flogged for Murder.

Captain Montague W. Martin in the Brooklyn Eagle says that of all the animals in the world the elephant is by far the most intelligent. Few people who have not travelled in India are aware of its extraordinary sagacity. Everybody will doubtless admit that he is the strongest animal living and possessed of a most marvellous memory, but beyond this there is very little known or thought about him, excepting that he is exceedingly awkward and ungainly to look at. But those who have lived in India and visited places where the elephant convict stations are and who have met an elephant battery have a little more to say on the matter. Elephants are used for many purposes, but principally for carrying heavy loads from one part of the country to another. The Indian government procures the best of them, which they use as transports and for their artillery. When garrison artillery go to India they become either mule or elephant batteries. There are elephants to each battery. To each gun (forty-pounders) are attached two elephants tandem fashion, and a third elephant follows as a reserve. When they come to a very rough road or a steep hill, where the two are unable to pull it, the reserve elephant catches hold of the gun behind with his trunk and pushes.

Elephants are very particular about their rights. For instance, when formed up on parade, the senior or longest serving elephant takes the right of the rank, the others forming up in succession according to their seniority, just like soldiers, the tallest man always taking the right, the others forming on his left according to size. If, say, No. 9 elephant, by mistake or otherwise, formed up on the right of No. 7, elephants Nos. 7 and 8 would push him bodily out of their way. There is quite frequently a tremendous row in the ranks, occasioned by this sort of thing and only stopped by the officer in command shouting "Attention."

There was one battery in India of which I took particular notice, as I lay in the same station with it for a long time; in fact, I became just as well acquainted with the men and elephants as if I really belonged to the battery. It was known as the first battery of the first brigade of garrison artillery. We were stationed at Campbellpore, near Rowal Pindi, Bengal. On one occasion I noticed, as the battery fell in as usual for the morning parade, a scuffle in the centre between two elephants, originated by No. 9 elephant forming up on the right hand side of No. 8 elephant. No. 8 objected to this and by reining back out of the ranks and pushing forward again jammed in between No. 9 and No. 7, being particular to knock as roughly against No. 9 as possible. No. 9 gunner was angry and not easily pacified. He said No. 8 gunner did it himself and not the elephant. The consequence was a fierce fight.

No. 9 proved more than a match for No. 8 and kept hitting him unmercifully, when No. 8 elephant who had lingered behind the other elephants, apparently suspecting mischief, ran to the rescue and, picking No. 9 gunner with his trunk, threw him up into the air. He was afterwards found in an unconscious condition and revived with difficulty though practically unhurt. No. 8 elephant was brought as a prisoner to the orderly room and charged with violent assault. It is a fact that in India elephants are tried and punished by reducing their diet, by terms of imprisonment or flogging, all according to the merit of the crime.

On a certain occasion there was an afternoon parade ordered. It happened to be pay day, and, as the canteen had been open all day, some of the men were a little late in turning out, but the one that seemed more troubled than anybody else was No. 5 elephant, who moved about searching for his absent rider. The elephant continually turned his little eye in the direction of the canteen, and was presently rewarded by seeing his worthy master coming from there with very unsteady steps, but when within a few feet of the parade ground, the unfortunate gunner fell flat on the ground, and, though struggling hard to get up, appeared utterly incapable of doing so. His friend, the elephant, took the position in at a glance. In three strides he was at the gunner's side, and, picking him up gently with his trunk and placing him in his correct position on his head, formed up in his proper place on parade, with Burke, the gunner, sitting to attention as if nothing unusual had occurred.

During that afternoon No. 5 elephant went through every movement, including the march past, without a single mistake, although his rider was practically incapable of guiding him. The following morning the lieutenant temporarily in charge of the battery sent for Gunner Burke and addressed him as follows:—"Gunner Burke, do not run away with the idea that I did not notice your drunken condition on parade yesterday. By right I should have had you confined to the guard room, but my reasons for not doing so were simply because I knew you to be a clean and in every respect, except being too partial to beer, a good soldier. The noble act performed by your elephant showed that you were kind to it, and, further, should I have had you put in the guardroom, the elephant might possibly have thought it had done wrong in lifting you up, and perhaps at another time, where it might be really the means of saving your life by so doing the elephant might let you lie to die. Just try and keep sober on the next afternoon parade."

Shortly after this I happened to be appointed a member of a court-martial ordered to assemble at Campbellpore for the purpose of trying elephant Abdul (No. 15) for causing the death of Syce Rambouncles. This court-martial was certainly the most impressive one I had ever witnessed. The prisoner, with his eyes filled with tears, was marched in front of us between an escort composed of No. 2 and No. 3 elephants. Along with them came all the witnesses. The president of the court-martial was Major Cameron, a gray-haired man of the 34th Hogras Native Infantry, who had been for years in India. He read the charges: "Elephant Abdul is charged with causing the death of Syce Rambouncles by catching him by the legs with his trunk and beating his brains out against the wall of the grain hut." The first witness called was Bombardier Roberts, who said he was at the lines at 12 o'clock seeing the elephants fed. When the trumpeter sounded "feed" he saw Syce Rambouncles run with a bag of grain towards elephant Abdul. At this time all the other elephants were fed, consequently Syce Rambouncles was late in feeding elephant Abdul. He, the bombardier, ordered the Syce to hurry and feed him, but he did not seem to move any quicker. As soon as he approached elephant Abdul seized him by the legs and dashed his brains out against the wall of the little grain hut. Eight Syces and the Jemmodah gave similar statements.

When they had finished, the president, who had kept his head down the whole time, with the elephant's defaulter sheet in front of him, suddenly looked up and glared at the prisoner. Seeing the elephant's eyes swimming in tears he said: "It's no use; that game won't do me. I am quite accustomed to see tears and never take any notice of them. I see by this defaulter book that you have been guilty of no fewer than sixteen crimes of injuring people, and I have not the slightest compassion for you." We members all agreed with the old major, and after a short adjournment found Abdul guilty, and sentenced him to 50 lashes and two years' imprisonment.

When the elephant was marched back a prisoner he roared, not from grief for having killed Rambouncles, but for his own sake. He anticipated some severe punishment, especially as he was marched to the prison shed, where only those who are awarded a long term of imprisonment are taken. Three days after this I was informed the flogging process would take place, and as I was very anxious to see how the gigantic Abdul would stand his punishment I resolved to be an eye-witness to this painful, though necessary, mode of enforcing discipline. The whole thing struck me as being a most peculiar sight, but rendered very distressing owing to Abdul's pitiful howls; but you could not help laughing occasionally at the comical actions of the flogger. When I arrived at the scene I found the whole battery drawn up in a square, fourteen elephants forming one side, and the non-commissioned officers and men the other three sides. In the centre were two huge elephants, the prisoner Abdul and his flogger, Laila No. 1. It always falls to the senior elephant's lot to inflict the punishment. Besides these two elephants all the officers of the battery, the provosts, the brigade major and the doctor, were in the centre, and elephants Nos. 2 and 3 stood on either flank as an escort in case the prisoner might try to escape. There were four great iron pegs driven into the ground, to each of which one of the prisoner's legs was chained. Laila No. 1 elephant stood by with a huge cable chain fastened round her trunk, waiting further orders. When all was pronounced ready the doctor, who stood with a watch in his hand, gave the signal to begin. Laila raised her trunk in the air, gave it two turns and down came the cable with terrific force on Abdul's back. A loud thud was heard, followed by an unearthly roar from the unfortunate Abdul. Again the doctor gave the signal and down came the cable with terrific force, causing more roaring. Again and again it came down until the full number of lashes were given, after which the prisoner was marched back to his quarters, trembling from head to foot and having a few lumps on his back as the result of the lashing. The parade was dismissed and things went on as usual.

This is an exact description of how they use elephants in India, all of which can be verified by writing to the Civil and Military Gazette, Lahore, India.

A FREEMAN OF WICK.

The Latest Honor Conferred on the Premier of Ontario.

During his sojourn in Scotland, the land where his ancestors lived and flourished, Sir Oliver Mowat has been shown not a little attention, and when he reached Caithness he became the lion of the hour. The following extract from John O'Groat's Journal of June 28th, will be read with interest by the people of Ontario:—

Sir Oliver Mowat, prime minister of Ontario, is expected to arrive in this county to-morrow (Saturday) by the afternoon train from the south, and will proceed by way of Thurso to John O'Groat's hotel.

At a meeting of the town council of Wick held last night it was unanimously resolved to offer the freedom of the Royal burgh to Sir Oliver Mowat. This is the highest honor which the official representatives of the community have in their power to confer upon the distinguished Canadian statesman in recognition of his distinguished career.

Councillor David Nicholson proposed the following motion:—

"That the freedom of the burgh be conferred upon Sir Oliver Mowat, Q. C., K. C. M. G., prime minister of Ontario, as a mark of the high appreciation of the council of the distinguished position to which he has risen and has long retained by his able, honest and wise administration, and in recognition of his connection with the county of Caithness, in which he has always taken a deep interest, and which he now, ripe in years and honors, revisits as the land of his fathers."

In speaking of the motion Councillor Nicholson said he was sure they had all seen with pleasure in the newspapers that Sir Oliver Mowat, the popular prime minister of Ontario, was at present on a visit to this country, and that he was to be here in a few days for a second visit to the county. It was a very suitable occasion for showing such a man all the honor they could, by bestowing upon him the freedom of the burgh, considering his high position in Ontario, and what he had not only done for that province, but also for Canada and for the empire. He (Councillor Nicholson) did not feel called upon at the time to go into any special details regarding Sir Oliver Mowat's work; that would perhaps be more fittingly done when the presentation would be made. But in claiming Sir Oliver as a Caithnessman, which they did, although he was not exactly born in the county, it should, he thought, be emphazied that not only was he brought up in a Caithness family, but he had been all his life associated to some extent with Caithnessmen in the Dominion, some of whom had risen to very important positions. (Applause).

Councillor Brims seconded the motion, which was cordially agreed to, and a committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

Calder, in his "History of Caithness," says:—"The family of Mowat came originally from the south, but in what year is not exactly known. In 1410 William Mowat, of Loscragy, by a charter from James I. made over to his son John, a wadset of the lands of Freswick and Aukingill, in the parish of Canisbay. This John, nine years afterwards, was killed in the chapel of St. Duthus, in Tain, to which he had fled for refuge as a sanctuary, by Thomas Mackay, of Strathnavar. For this murder, and next burning the chapel, Mackay was, by order of the king, apprehended and hanged at Inverness. The Mowat family, none of whom now held any landed property in Caithness, are of considerable antiquity. In the year 1316, during the reign of Robert the Bruce, the name of William Mowat appears on the list of the Scottish chiefs and nobles who sent a missive to the Pope, firmly maintaining the civil and political independence of Scotland. (In the papers of the Spalding club, Patrick Mowat, of Bucholie, is mentioned as being a witness to a testamentary deed by Andrew, Earl of Errol, at Slains castle, 3rd of October, 1585.) The Latinized name in ancient characters is "De monte alto." On acquiring the property of Freswick, the Mowats repaired and inhabited Sweyn, the pirates' old stronghold, which was then called Bucholie Castle. The patronage of the church of Canisbay belonged to them, and in 1610 it is particularly mentioned that an incumbent who entered on the cure was presented by Mowat of Bucholie."

A note, signed "J. H.," to the second edition of Calder's history, says: "The Mowats are of old standing in Caithness, and appear to have possessed landed property in Aberdeenshire at an early period. The name of Buchollie or Balquhollie, in the parish of Canisbay, was evidently taken from the original family estate of the same name in the parish of Turriff, Aberdeenshire, now called Hatton, and which was united with the Caithness estate of Freswick, Auchingill, and others, in the barony of Buchollie. In 1519 the Mowats were possessed of Brabstermire, which was subsequently acquired by Sir John Sinclair, of Dunbeath, and in 1627, Magnus Mowat, of Buchollie, executed a deed relating to the tiends of Brabstermire, in favor of "John Sinclair, now styled of Dunbeath, my son-in-law." In 1650 Brabstermire was disponed by Sir John to his nephew, John Sinclair, in whose descendants it still remains. In 1661 the estate of Freswick was acquired from Magnus Mowat, of Freswick, by William Sinclair of Greenland, and Rattar, grandson of George, fourth Earl of Caithness, and it still remains in this family of Sinclair of Freswick."

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3 00 am Lv	82	Seattle	28 Lv	10 15 am
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TRANSPORTATION.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 24.

To take effect at 8 a.m. on Friday, April 5, 1895. Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

North Bound, Read Down: No. 2 Pass. Daily.	North Bound, Read Down: No. 4 Pass Sat, Su.	M'ls fr V'a	STATIONS.	M'ls fr W'n	South Bound, Read Up: No. 1 Pass. Daily.	South Bound, Read Up: No. 3 Pass. Sat. Su.
De. 8.00 am	De. 4.30 pm		Victoria	78	Ar 12 20 pm	Ar. 8 30 pm
" 8.04	" 4.35	1	Russell's	77	" 12.16	" 8 25
" 8.14	" 5.03	4	Esquimalt	74	" 12.06	" 8.18
" 8.17	" 5.06	5	Stewart's	73	" 12.03	" 8.15
" 8.20	" 5.09	6	Parson's Bri'ge	72	" 12.00	" 8.12
" 8.27	" 5 15	8	Langford	70	" 11.53	" 8.06
" 8.37	" 5.24	11	Goldstream	67	" 11.43	" 7 57
" 9.05	" 5 52	20	Summit Siding	58	" 11.15	" 7.33
" 9.20	" 6.14	28	Shawnigan Lake	50	" 10.50	" 7.10
" 9.40	" 6 22	31	Cobble Hill	47	" 10.40	" 7.02
" 9 55	" 6.31	35	McPherson's	43	" 10.25	" 6 53
" 10.05	" 6 38	38	Koksilah	40	" 10.15	" 6.46
" 10.10	" 6.42	40	Duncan's	38	" 10.10	" 6.42
" 10.20	" 6 45	43	Somenos	35	" 10.00	" 6.35
" 10.27	" 6.58	47	Westholme	31	" 9.53	" 6.26
" 10.42	" 7.08	52	Chemainus	26	" 9.38	" 6.15
" 11.00	" 7.26	59	Oyster Bay Siding	19	" 9 20	" 5.57
" 11.09	" 7.35	62	Oyster Bay	16	" 9.11	" 5.48
" 11.40	" 8.08	73	Nanaimo	5	" 8.40	" 5.15
Ar 12.00 n'n	Ar 8 25	78	Wellington		De. 8.20 am	5.00 De. pm

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THE SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE

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St. Paul,
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Montreal

Running through sleepers and upholstered Tourist cars without change, through the grandest scenery in America.

For rates and all information apply to
GEO. L. COURTNEY,
Agent, Victoria.
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Dist. Pass. Agent, Vancouver.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 27,

Taking effect June 21st, 1895.

VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P. R. No. 1 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going east Monday).

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Moresby Island Thursday at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Ft. Simpson and intermediate ports via Vancouver the first and 15th of each month at 8 o'clock p.m. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

JOHN IRVING,
G. A. CARLETON, Manager.
General Agent.

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Carrying Her Majesty's Mails

FROM OUTER WHARF AT 8 P.M.

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R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

AT COST! STRAW HATS BOATING AND TENNIS SUITS B. Williams & Co., Clothiers and Hatters. 97 Johnson St.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

CARIBOO.

Barkerville, July 18.—During the past week two pioneers have been called to cross the boundary of time. On the 9th instant the Masonic order performed for Mr. Hageman the last sad rites which the living owe to the dead, and on the 16th instant the citizens of Barkerville performed the same for Farquhar McLennan. Mr. McLennan was born in Applecross, Rossshire, Scotland, in the year 1827. He, with several members of the family, moved to Bruce county, Ontario, and, being a sailor, spent a portion of his youth and young manhood on the lakes. In '58 or '59 he came to the Pacific coast, was quartermaster on a boat called the "Forward" running between San Francisco and Victoria. When he came to Cariboo is not known, but he worked for wages in one of the rich mines on Lightning Creek, saved two thousand dollars, which, with his labor, he put into the Victoria company on Cunningham creek, which was a failure. The affairs of the company being settled, he removed to the other side of the mountains, working on Keithley and Harvey creeks until about a year ago, when he came to Barkerville and stayed with Mr. Kelly, which for a number of years has been his home while here. Being unwell he went into the hospital and a few days ago underwent a severe operation, which terminated in his death.

Mr. McLennan had a very large and retentive memory, which was well stored with history, philosophy and general literature, which, being reproduced with facility, rendered his conversation both instructive and entertaining. But he was a thinker as well as a reader. To him history was not a mere bundle of facts and dates, but the matrix out of which the present state of society has been evolved. He took a delight in distinguishing and tracing those events that had retarded from those that had facilitated human progress. He had also clear, independent notions respecting the great questions that have occupied the minds of thinking men in all ages, questions that affect the wellbeing of humanity both now and hereafter. Though a little reserved in his manner and precise in his language, yet he was free, easy and communicative. He was also sincere, earnest and conscientious, saw every subject from a moral standpoint; to him they were either right or wrong, hence, in conversation he expressed convictions rather than mere opinions. In public affairs he was far from Toryism yet conservative in his views; he went in for good measures, for the enactment of good laws and for an honest and impartial administration of public affairs more than for any party.

Few men were better informed upon natural and revealed religion, which he was in the habit of saying was in harmony with the moral nature of man, with the law of duty by which his ideas of right or wrong were regulated. He had great reverence for whatever was divine and sacred, acknowledged his duty toward his Maker and toward his fellow man amid the various relations of life. He was a Presbyterian, and belonged to a class of religious men who could distinguish Christianity from church, who believed that Christianity is a divine operation in the heart, changing the entire life, and deals with individual men only, while the church is a human institution, and sometimes very human indeed.

But notwithstanding his firm belief in God and in those fundamental truths on which law and order not only here but throughout the universe are established, yet he frequently felt the chilling influence of doubt. Amid the trials and disappointments of life, when enterprises involving years of toil failed, when everything appeared dark, and when there was no hand to guide, he would sometimes question the wisdom and goodness of the present arrangement of things and attribute to the Almighty feelings of partiality. But it was only for a moment, for as soon as light appeared confidence and tranquility were restored. A few days before he underwent the operation which terminated in his death he said to a friend: "If I live I am all right, and if I die I am all right." He belonged to a class of Cariboorites which cabin life with its books and free discussions has developed into a number of uniques personalities, which are a law unto themselves and which only a Dickens could describe. The pallbearers were A. Kelly, W. Hodginson, J. Tunis, A. McArthur, S. B. Mattice and M. Pinkerton.

GEO. FERGUSON.

* * *

NEW WESTMINSTER.

In Fitzsimmons vs. Columbian libel suit the plaintiff has asked for a change of venue to Victoria. The defendants have objected. The result will be known on Thursday.

The first carload of fresh sockeye salmon shipped east this season was sent forward to New York on Tuesday by the Western Fisheries and Trading Co. It consisted of 15,000 pounds.

There are now 2063 boats licensed to fish salmon on the river.

A serious riot occurred in the Britannia cannery at Steveston on Monday afternoon. The bath-room man found fault with the solderers for putting too much solder on the cans after testing. One of the latter, a big Chinaman named Lem Lock, told the foreman, in no very polite language, that he knew his business without any instructions. The foreman called to a white man named Baxter, and the moment the latter entered the room the solderers turned on him and commenced to beat him. Several other white employees went to the rescue, whereupon a celestial warcry was sounded and all the Chinese from the fish house—about 50—rushed into the room with their knives, and made straight for the whites. The latter, being unarmed, were forced to run for their lives or be slaughtered. They escaped, and, returning with assistance, the trouble was put down. Six of the ringleaders were promptly arrested.

* * *

VANCOUVER.

Charles Green, the bogus cheque man, was sentenced to a year in prison by Judge Bole.

The Council of Women of Vancouver have decided to co-operate with the local Council of Women of Victoria and Vancouver Island in the women's competitive work and loan exhibition at the coming B. C. agricultural show.

The Ratepayers' Association has endorsed the choice of their executive and ward committees as regards the candidates for the bye-elections for aldermen. The candidates will be Messrs. Clendenning, Saunders and Wrigglesworth, who are likely to be elected without opposition.

The crystal wedding of Rev. Coverdale and Mrs. Watson was celebrated by the congregation of the Homer street Methodist church. Addresses were presented by the ladies' aid society, the Epworth League and the Young Ladies' Circle, accompanied by handsome and appropriate gifts.

* * *

FORT LANGLEY.

The water in the Fraser still maintains a high level, and the Salmon river flats and low-lying lands still remain unavailable for pasturage. The grass on the prairies submerged has grown so much as to cover the surface of the inundated plain, and it appears to the onlooker as though it were a green field, although there is a depth of water ranging from one to over six feet on the land.

Surveyors have arrived here, and are now located in the Otter district, in connection with the railroad projected to pass through the southern portion of the municipality, by Ladner's, to Vancouver, whilst the construction of the line along the banks of the Fraser to the Royal City, over the long talked of rail way and traffic bridge, now again to the front, is anxiously looked for by the settlers along the river.

* * *

DONALD.

Donald, July 23.—This town had a genuine surprise yesterday afternoon when it was learned that Sheriff Redgrave and Agent Cummins had resigned. The cause is not generally known, but it is believed to be on account of irregularities in their style of conducting business. J. F. Armstrong, a brother of Captain Armstrong, has been installed as stipendiary magistrate and government agent by J. McB. Smith, auditor for the province.

* * *

NELSON.

Nelson Tribune.

W. F. Tye has retired from the position of chief engineer for the contractors of the Kaslo & Slocan railway company, and is succeeded by N. D. Miller, of St. Paul, formerly chief engineer of the Great Northern railway.

A. A. Stanley is the only claim owner working placer ground on Salmon river. He has opened up ground about five miles from the mouth of the river, put in sluice boxes, and has four men at work. He was at Nelson this week, and stated that he thought that he had pay gravel.

Word was received at Nelson this week that the Whitewater mine, on Rover creek, 20 miles southwest of Nelson, had been sold to a Duluth syndicate. The Whitewater is a good mine, and said to be one of the best properties of that kind in the province. A small roller quartz mill is on the property. The mine is owned by parties in Nelson and Victoria.

Returns have been received from a small shipment made from the Goodenough mine, in Slocan district, to the Tacoma smelter. The carbonate ore averaged 266 ounces silver, and the galena ore 688 ounces silver per ton.

Speaking of the returns from different smelters, a well known mine owner of Slocan district said that last spring he shipped two small lots of ore from the same stope in one of his mines. The two lots should have run about the same, as they were made up of alternate sacks. But when the returns were received, one lot had apparently 300 ounces more silver in it per ton than the other. The smelter that gave the small return got the best of that mine owner about $750. Not a bad profit in itself.

Since getting a bond on the Iron Horse group of claims, in Trail Creek district, A. E. Humphreys and his associates have run a crosscut tunnel to tap the vein on the Iron Horse ground. On the vein a drift has been run into ore that is said to assay over $50 in gold to the ton. The width of the vein is said to be 12 feet—all ore, but not of a uniform grade. The face of the drift is about 80 feet from the surface.

The Poorman mine, six miles southwest of Nelson, has a steam hoist, and sinking will be commenced next week in the shaft, which has been bailed out.

The timber and lumber for the C. & K. S. N. Co.'s new boat for Kootenay lake is at Robson. Work of construction will be begun next week. The keel will be laid on the same spot at which the keel of the Nelson was laid—on the outlet a mile below Nelson.

The photo-topographical survey party under Mr. Drewry, now in Slocan district, has completed a survey of Slocan lake. It is 24 miles long—8 miles from the head to New Denver and 16 miles from New Denver to the foot. Its depth is greater than Kootenay lake by 300 feet.

William Tomlinson, of New Denver, writes: "I write this hurriedly just to inform you about the doings on Springer creek, which empties into Slocan lake at its south end. I just want to tell you that thirty dry ore claims have been located along Springer creek this year, and more are being staked every week. What I desire you to do, and you can do it honestly, is to take every chance to let ore buyers or men of capital know about this district. Here are a few of the assays obtained from some of the claims: Nancy Hanks, 118 ounces silver, $8 gold per ton; IXL, 774 ounces silver, $105 in gold; Dayton, 800 ounces silver, $40 gold; Morning Star No. 5, 15 ounces silver, $106 to $314 gold; Ottawa, 145 ounces silver; Arlington, 500 ounces of pure native silver; Regina, 566 ounces silver, $4 gold. These are all dry ores, but hardly any work has yet been done on any of the claims."

HOME FOR OLD MEN.

The Provincial Institution to be Opened Shortly.

The Provincial home for old men is expected to be ready for opening in two weeks. Following are the rules drawn up by the provincial secretary's department:—

1. Every inmate of the Provincial Home shall sign these rules, and the fact of his so signing shall subject him to any of the penalties contained therein.

2. Inmates shall conduct themselves with due respect to the superintendent and to one another, and shall not use profane or obscene language.

3. Such work shall be performed in and about the premises by the inmates as may be directed by the superintendent.

4. Any inmate returning to the home in a state of intoxication, or who frequents saloons or places where liquors are sold, or who brings or causes to be brought, without the sanction of the superintendent, any intoxicating liquors into the home shall be liable to expulsion.

5. When an inmate is discharged from the home for misconduct he will, if unable to support himself, be subject to imprisonment under the Vagrancy Act, Criminal Code, Chap. 29, 55 and 56 Victoria, 1892.

6. The inmates of the home are required to be clean in their persons and habits and to do their utmost to keep up the respectability and tone of the establishment.

7. The hours for meals and for putting out lights, for rising in the morning and retiring at night, shall be prescribed by the superintendent, with the sanction of the Provincial Secretary, and shall be strictly observed.

8. No smoking shall be allowed in the dormitory.

9. It shall be the duty of the superintendent to report to the Provincial Secretary any irregular or improper conduct of the inmates of the home or of any employe about the home.

10. No inmate of the home shall leave the premises without the permission of the superintendent.

11. An inmate of the home shall, on admission, duly pay, assign, transfer or set over such money or property as he may possess to Her Majesty for the use of the Provincial Home, by instrument in the Form F, according to section 10, chapter 25, 56 Victoria, 1893, and any inmate who acquires any property in any manner howsoever will be required, as a condition of his further maintenance at the home, to assign and transfer such property, by the like instrument, to Her Majesty for the use of the institution.

12. No person admitted to the Provincial Home shall, so long as he is an inmate of the same, be entitled to vote at any provincial election.

13. Every inmate of the home shall obey the orders of the superintendent, and in event of any inmate having cause of complaint as to his treatment he shall make the same in writing to the Provincial Secretary.

14. Any inmate of the Home who disobeys any of the foregoing rules and regulations will be liable to dismissal by the superintendent, subject to the sanction of the Provincial Secretary.

15. A visitors' book shall be kept, in which shall be entered the name of every person visiting the Provincial Home. A register shall also be kept of every inmate of the home, signed by each inmate, and showing his age, state of health on entry, former occupation, number of years residence in the province and date of entry to the Home.

16. Friends of inmates of the home may be permitted interviews between the hours of noon and four p.m.; but any unseemly conduct on the part of any such visitor shall debar him or her from further visits at the discretion of the superintendent.

None But Ayer's at the World's Fair.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla enjoys the extraordinary distinction of having been the only blood purifier allowed an exhibit at the World's fair, Chicago. Manufacturers of other sarsaparillas sought by every means to obtain a showing of their goods, but they were all turned away under the application of the rule forbidding the entry of patent medicines and nostrums. The decision of the World's fair authorities in favor of Ayer's Sarsaparilla was in effect as follows: "Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a patent medicine. It does not belong to the list of nostrums. It is here on its merits."

—The best assortment of pocket cutlery at Shore's hardware, 57 Johnson. *

To
Cheer up,
Use
Adams'
TUTTI FRUTTI
Sold by Druggists and Confectioners.
It Aids Digestion wonderfully, and gives tone to the system.
See that "TUTTI FRUTTI" is on each wrapper.
Refuse imitations.

"The smith a mighty man is he,
With large and sinewy hands,
And the muscles of his brawny arms
Are strong as iron bands."

Sinewy hands and muscles, like iron bands, are what athletes are trying to develop.

The best athletes of to-day use

Johnston's Fluid Beef

when training, and acknowledge it to be the best muscle-forming and strength-giving food.

JUBILEE HOSPITAL BOARD

The Letter of Dr. J. S. Helmcken is Again the Topic of Discussion.

Various Committees Appointed for the Month—Tenders for Supplies Awarded.

There were present at last evening's meeting of the board of directors of the Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital the president, Mr. Joshua Davies, in the chair, Messrs. J. Stuart Yates, G. H. Brown, Thomas Shotbolt, I. Braverman, Charles Hayward, J. L. Crimp, A. C. Flumerfelt, W. J. Dwyer, A. Wilson, and W. M. Chudley.

A communication was received from Dr. Richardson in regard to a meeting held by the medical staff to consider the letter of Dr. J. S. Helmcken of July 8 re the maternity ward. In response to a communication from the secretary the doctor had called a meeting of the staff, setting forth that the object was to advise the board of directors in regard to the use of part of the infectious diseases buildings as a maternity ward. At that meeting the following resolution was passed: "That this meeting considers the question as to whether the infectious diseases cottage can be used as a maternity ward shirks the main issue as to whether a maternity ward is necessary. This staff considers that the whole question should be referred to them for discussion at another meeting to be held one week from July 23."

Considerable discussion arose over the communication, and Mr. Hayward, one of the special committee appointed to discuss Dr. Helmcken's letter with the medical staff, stated that he was much surprised at the manner of conducting proceedings, judging from what he witnessed at the meeting. As soon as the meeting opened he and the president were told to clear out, and afterwards they were told to remain on sufferance. He was surprised to note that the discussion of Dr. Helmcken's letter was confined to one paragraph. He could not understand by whose authority this was done, as the resolution of the board was intended to refer the whole letter to the committee appointed to consult with the medical men.

The letter of the secretary to Dr. Richardson was read, and it was found that the purpose of the meeting was to discuss the feasibility of the scheme advanced by Dr. Helmcken. It was evident that a misunderstanding existed as to the exact meaning of the resolution.

After some discussion it was moved by Mr. Flumerfelt and was seconded by Mr. Brown, that inasmuch as the resolution of the medical staff convenes a further meeting on Monday, July 29th, the secretary be instructed to request the medical staff to confer with our special committee for the purpose of discussing the whole subject matter of Dr. Helmcken's letter of July 8th. This was carried.

The special committee recommended the acceptance of tenders as follows: Cordwood, J. Painter; milk, Evans & Hobbs; fish, D. K. Changranes; meat, L. Goodacre; bread, McMillan Bros.; groceries, Erskine & Wall. The report was adopted. The tenders for drugs, scavenging, vegetables and washing were referred to the same committee to report at next meeting.

Visiting committees for the year were appointed as follows. July, November and March, A. Wilson, G. H. Brown Thos. Shotbolt and Geo. Byrnes; August, December and April, A. C. Flumerfelt, C. Hayward, H. D. Helmcken, I. Braverman; September, January and May, Joshua Davies, J. L. Crimp and F. B. Pemberton; October, February and June, W. M. Chudley, W. J. Dwyer, J. Braden and J. S. Yates.

The treasurer reported the amount of bills for the month as $1,106.65 and the pay sheet $571.

The medical and surgical staff nominated at the meeting held on May 7th last were, upon motion of Mr. Braverman, reappointed for the ensuing year.

The report of the special committee appointed to purchase account books for the hospital and to advise as to the best methods of keeping them was adopted and the meeting adjourned.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

MUNICIPAL,

NOTICE

Pandora street between Douglas and Blanchard street is closed to public traffic.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

July 9, 1895.

$10 REWARD.

The above mentioned reward is hereby offered for such information as will lead to the conviction of any person or persons breaking the glass of the window of any unoccupied house or other, in the City of Victoria, or damaging in any way any portion thereof, or of the premises appertaining thereto, or removing therefrom any article belonging to the said premises, or defacing injuring or destroying any street sign or other property belonging to the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

By order.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

Victoria, B.C., March 20th, 1895.

Notice to Water Consumers.

The attention of consumers of water supplied from the City Water Works is hereby drawn to Sections 12, 20, and 23 of The Water Works Regulation By-Law, 1894, which provides that from the 15th day of April to the 15th day of September, both inclusive, in each year, no consumer of water of the said water works shall use such water for irrigating except on the respective days hereinafter mentioned, namely:

In the North Ward on Mondays and Thursdays.

In the Central Ward on Tuesdays and Fridays.

In the South Ward on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

If water is used for watering lawns or gardens at other than the time hereinbefore mentioned the water will be turned off, and there shall be charged in addition to ordinary rates the sum of fifty cents for each infraction.

The above penalties will be strictly enforced.

JAS. L. RAYMUR,
Water Commissioner.

Water Commissioner's Office,
14th May, 1895. m17

Notice in Respect to Thistles.

The attention of persons interested is hereby drawn to sections 3 and 5 of the Consolidated Thistle By-Law, which read as follows, viz.:

"3. Every owner, lessee, tenant, occupier, or agent for the owner or lessee, of any land, shall cut or cause to be cut down, all thistles growing upon such land before such thistles have gone to seed or come to flower."

"4. Every person convicted of an infraction of the by-law shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars."

The said persons are also respectfully informed that this is the only notification they will receive in regard to this matter.

By order.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

Victoria, B. C., June 25th, 1895.

GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION.

A successful medicine of [illegible]. Has cured thousands of cases of Nervous Prostration, Weakness of Brain, Poor Memory, Dizziness and all diseases caused by ignorance in youth. Six boxes are guaranteed to cure when all other medicines fail. One box $1.00; six boxes, $5.00. Manufactured by Eureka Chemical Co., Detroit, Mich. Sold and sent anywhere by mail by LANGLEY & CO. Victoria B.C. aug7

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Music

Re-written, Transposed, Arranged and Composed for the Voice, Piano, any instrument or combination of instruments.

JNO. M. FINN,
27 Blanchard St., Victoria.

JOHN MESTON,

Carriage Maker
BLACKSMITH, ETC.
Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandora Streets.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

BRITISH ELECTIONS

Unionists Continue to Increase Their Majority.

London, July 25, 4 p.m.—The latest returns give the following result:

Conservatives	330
Unionists	62
Total Government	392
Liberals	153
McCarthyites	62
Parnellites	10
Labor	2
Total	227
Net Unionist gain	82

Fermanaugh, north—McDare, Con., 2782; Behr, McCarthyite, 2406.

Lancashire, north, Lonsdale division—Cavendish, Unionist, 4313; Baron Halkett, Lib., 3610. Unionists win the seat.

Elgin and Nairn—Jordan, Con., 2147; Keay, Lib., 2019. A gain for the Conservatives.

Kilmarnockburg—Col. Denny, Con., 5432; Williams, Lib., 5051. Conservatives gain the seat.

Sligo, North—Collary, McCarthyite, 3274; Parrison, Parnellite, 1231; Crofton, Con., 771.

Londonderry, North—Atkinson, Con., 4764; Bouston, Lib., 3586.

Clare, West—Jamieson, McC., 3373; Maguire, Par., 2971. McCarthyites gain a seat.

Meath, South—John Parnell, Par., 2480; Jordan, McC., 2437. Parnellites win the seat.

Gloucestershire, Thornbury division—Colton, Con., 5727; Allan, Lib., 4638.

Glamorgan, East—Thomas, Lib., 6055; Jackson, Con., 3909.

Denbeighshire, West—Roberts, Lib., 4-481; Edwards, Con., 2874.

Brecknockshire—C. Morley, Lib., 4594; Woods, Con., 3631.

Peebles and Selkirk—Thornbury, U., 1563; The Master of Elibank, Lib., 1500.

Worcestershire, North—Wilson, U., 5612; Waite, Lib., 4024. Unionists gain this seat.

Yorkshire, West riding, Elland—A. T. Clay, Con., 5081; T. Wayman, Lib., sitting member, 5387.

Yorkshire, West riding, Morley—H. Carr, Con., 4166; A. E. Hutton, Lib., sitting member, 5834.

Huntingdonshire, South—A. H. Smith-Barry, Con., sitting member, 2419; J. Wilkes, Lib., 2068.

Yorkshire, West riding, Spen Valley—E. Ellis, Con., 3877; T. P. Whittaker, Lib., sitting member, 4700.

Sutherlandshire—Swanton, Con., 500; J. McLeod, Lib., sitting member, 1058.

Yorkshire, West riding, Otley—Darcy Wyville, Con., 4670; Sir J. Barran, Lib., sitting member, 4622.

Norfolk, Middle—Wilson, Lib., 4220; Gurden, Unionist, 4086. A Liberal gain.

Durham, middle—Wilson, Lib., 5933; Wilkinson, Con., 4395.

Cheshire, Northwich division—Sir J. T. Brunner, Lib., 5706; Ward, Con., 4068.

Lancashire, S. W., Leigh division—Scott, Lib., 5130; Fitzgerald, Con., 4453.

Devonshire, South—Mildmay, U., 4630; Sparks, Lib., 2264.

Derbyshire, Chesterfield division—Bayley, Lib., 4772; Birron, Con., 4325.

Radnorshire—Milbank, Con., 1949; Edwards, Lib., 1869. Conservatives win this seat.

Oxfordshire, Henley division—Hermon-Hodge, Con., 3931; Samuel, Lib., 3470.

DEMONSTRATIVE RED MEN.

Four Companies of U. S. Cavalry Sent to Arrest Them.

Cheyenne Wyo., July 25.—Four companies of cavalry from Fort Robinson have been ordered to Jackson's Hole to arrest the Indians. The troops at Fort Russell, the 8th and 17th infantry, are geting everything in readiness to move as soon as the word comes, and it is believed they will be ordered out. A pack train at the camp has made every preparation to go to the scene and Col. Moore is only awaiting orders. The opinion is generally expressed here that the appearance of the troops in Hoback valley, where the Indians are now concentrating their forces, will put an end to the trouble and prevent bloodshed.

Washington, D. C., July 25.—General Vincent, acting adjutant-general, has received a telegram from Brigadier-General Coppinger saying he has ordered the four troops of cavalry at Fort Robinson, Neb., to proceed at once to the scene of disturbance at Jackson's Hole, and he will go there in person to investigate the situation and direct the military operations. Fort Russell and Wadashie are garrisoned with infantry, and as foot troops are not of great service in an Indian campaign, it is not believed the latter forces will be called into action. Secretry Lamont went to New York last night, but is in close telegraphic communication with the officials. His absence will cause no delay in the event of any necessity for further action looking to the prevention of trouble between the settlers and Indians.

TROUBLE AT COLON.

No Warship Available for the Protection of American Interests.

Colon, Columbia, July 25.—The situation here growing out of the strike of wharf, ship and other laborers continues to be threatening and members of the American colony are much disturbed. According to information which reaches them there is no United States warship at present available for the protection of American interests.

QUICK OCEAN PASSAGE.

White Star Liner Germanic Beats her Record.

New York, July 25.—The White Star liner Germanic recently overhauled and newly engined at Belfast, arrived to-day from Liverpool and Queenstown with a record passage of 6 days 23 hours and 27 minutes. Her best previous record was 7 days 6 hours and 10 minutes.

THE SALMON RUN

Steadily Improving, but the Catches Are Not Heavy.

New Westminster, July 25.—Richard, the 11-year-old son of Benjamin Douglass, was thrown from a horse at Boundary Bay yesterday and had his arm broken.

The salmon run is steadily improving, but the catches do not average heavy. Enough fish are got, however, to keep the canneries moderately busy. From twenty to forty thousand sockeyes are brought round from Point Roberts daily, being caught in traps there. Five steamers are employed carrying these fish.

MORMON REVENGE.

A Missouri Tragedy Connected With Their Early Settlement.

"I have often heard," remarked Col. John T. Crisp, of Independence, Mo., to a Washington Star reporter, "my father tell how, over 60 years ago, and before the measure had birth, the Edmunds law was enforced in Missouri and the Mormons put to flight.

"In 1833 Lilburn Boggs was governor of Missouri, and the standard of the Mormons floated wide and free over the town of Independence. They had come, three years before, footsore and weary, from Kirtland, O., penniless and with empty hands, and had settled in and about Independence. They were received by the original pioneer with that calm phlegm which distinguished his welcoming of other immigrants. The Mormons were little understood as to their religious peculiarities by the people of Jackson County, and so spread their tents and lighted the fires of a new home without protest or objection.

"In three short years they waxed rich, and with riches they became insolent. Others came, and were still coming in flocks, like pigeons in the spring. They would soon outnumber the original pioneers, and confidently spoke of the day when they, the Lord's chosen, would occupy Jackson County, to the exclusion and casting out of every Gentile.

"But the Mormons spoke too soon. The first inhabitants of Independence were a positive people, prompt to take action. Governor Boggs was a resident of the town, and opened a gateway to local effort by a proclamation ordering the departure of the Mormons within 30 days. They did not go, and the impulsive Gentiles fell upon them hip and thigh and drove them out.

"Again the Mormons were exiles, and, broken in spirit and pride, turned eastward through the tangled bottoms of Missouri for Illinois. Nauvoo was settled, and later, when they left Nauvoo, the polygamous faction with Brigham Young as their head and prophet, began their long pilgrimage to Salt Lake. Graves of men and skeletons of mules and cattle marked the way, and the Mormons ate of the bread of bitterness and almost of despair.

"At last they reached the valley—the Zion of their search, and planted the seeds of the new empire.

"In their journey to Nauvoo, and in their subsequent flight westward to Salt Lake, there was one name which burned in every Mormon memory—the name of Lilburn Boggs. The prayer for vengeance on Governor Lilburn Boggs for the stroke he dealt them was constant in their hearts. Many, if not all of them, knew him personally, and this very acquaintance permitted an intensity and point to their deep hatred of which they otherwise might have been deprived. On the sun-burned plains they thought of Boggs and thirsted for a reckoning. Once safe and settled in Salt Lake these wishes gave birth to plans, and plans to execution.

"John Partridge and John Oliver Cowdrey were two of the Mormon leaders. Strong of person, men of action rather than of counsel, mentally narrow and purblind, they had an abiding faith in their religion and were abject followers of Brigham Young. These men were personally named in Gov. Boggs' proclamation, and had hugged and nursed their hatred of him through four weary years.

"Four years after the proclamation John Partridge was chief of the Danites—the 'destroying angels,' of the Mormon church. Gov. Boggs, no longer governor, was a resident of Independence. His house was in the centre of a five-acre grove on South Pleasant street, next to the residence now occupied by Capt. Williams. The old Boggs house was torn down about five years ago.

"Partridge was resolved to execute the vengeance so prayed and longed for and so long deferred. Taking a detachment of his Danites, including Cowdrey, they toiled backward across mountain and plain until they stood again within reach and swoop of Independence. They did not disclose their presence and made a camp as near as might be to their victim's house. Partridge and Cowdrey kept constant watch, waiting for a chance to strike in safety. At last it came and Partridge shot Gov. Boggs with his rifle as the governor sat by his open window in the earlier hours of the evening.

"Great was the jubilation in Mormondom when the Danites returned and boasted of vengeance, bloody and complete, and Dickens, in the foot notes of his 'American Notes,' refers to the tragedy as illustrating a page of American social life."

AMERICAN NEWS.

Michigan Miners Receive an Increase of Ten Per Cent.

Washington, July 25.—The treasury department has declined to entertain the protest made by the vice-president of the humane society against the admission into the country of bulls and toreadors from Mexico for the bull-fighting exhibition at the Atlanta exposition.

Zion Mountain, Mich., July 25.—The Chaping Mining Company has advanced the wages of its 900 employees ten per cent.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Events of Interest in the Amateur and Professional Field.

YACHTING.
DUBLIN BAY REGATTA.

The Ailsa and Britannia started this morning at 10 a.m. over the same course as yesterday. The Niagara and Dakotah also started in the race for the 20 raters.

The race for the twenty-raters was stopped at the end of the first round. The times at the finish were: Niagara, 1:49:00; Dakotah, 2:04:59.

The Britannia finished in 4 hours 17 minutes and 31 seconds. The Ailsa did not finish.

THE RING.
THE BRUISER MEET.

New York, July 25.—The papers in the Ryan-Smith match have been signed and the fight will follow the Corbett-Fitzsimmons mill at Dallas, Tex. The stake is $5,000.

LACROSSE.
SENIOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

There should be a large attendance at the senior championship lacrosse match on Saturday. The club has met the wish of the general public by reducing the admission to 25 cents. Vancouver will send down a strong team, as they are making strong efforts to win the championship. Victoria, too, will place a strong combination in the field, and the match should be an interesting one.

AQUATIC.
GUINNESS WINS.

London, July 25.—In the race for the London cup and senior sculls at the Metropolitan regatta to-day, Hon. Rupert Guiness, Leander Boat Club, beat the two Nickalls and E. A. Thompson, Argonaut Rowing Club, Toronto.

THE RIFLE.
PROVINCIAL MEET.

The 22nd annual meeting of the British Columbia Rifle Association opened this morning at Goldstream with extra series and pool shooting. The first regular shoot was the nursery match, which was followed this afternoon by the match for the Dorothy medal.

Canadian News.

Brantford, July 25.—The two year old daughter of Frank Clarke was drowned in the river last evening.

Portage la Prairie, July 25.—R. L. Weymas has died from strychnine poisoning.

Russell, Man., July 25.—McKenzie's general store was burned yesterday.

Winnipeg, July 25.—Jacob Freeman, one of the oldest employees in the C. P. R. shops, has become mentally deranged.

PERSONAL.

Prof. Odium is down from Vancouver.

John Hendry, of Vancouver, is in the city.

G. Sterrett of Port Townsend is in the city.

J. E. Macfarlane, of Vancouver, is at the Driard.

B. Stern, of San Francisco, is a guest at the Driard.

A. W. Smith, M.P.P., of Lillooet, is at the Oriental.

R. J. Skinner, of Vancouver, is a guest at the Oriental.

Thomas Haughton returned from the Sound this morning.

James McGregor, M.P.P., of Nanaimo, is down for the rifle meet.

A. W. Vowell, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, is back from a tour of the Interior.

Dr. Ernest Hall, Trustee Lovell and J. E. Crane, returned from the Mainland yesterday.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

Mrs. May Johnson.

Ayer's Pills

"I have taken Ayer's Pills for many years, and always derived the best results from their use.

For Stomach and Liver

troubles, and for the cure of headache caused by these derangements, Ayer's Pills cannot be equaled. They are easy to take, and

Are the Best

all-round family medicine I have ever known."—MRS. MAY JOHNSON, 368 Rider Ave., New York City.

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Highest Awards at World's Fair.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla for the blood.

For
First-class
Footwear,
Faultless
Fit and
Finest
Finish, in
Foremost
Fashions, at
Fairest
Figures,

Blacks and Tans.

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AGENTS FOR

The Brantford Mower,
Wisner Hay Tedders,
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AGENTS—New Westminster, T. J. TRAPP; - Vernon, F. C. COSTERTON.

Summer Suits to Order for $16
At R. J. MATTHEWS', Merchant Tailor, 101 Douglas St

First-class fit and workmanship guaranteed. Suits made and trimmed from $18. Good Pants to order from $3.50. Call and examine these goods before buying elsewhere.

101 DOUGLAS ST.

DIED.

CUNNINGHAM—On the 24th instant, at Robert street, Victoria West, Neil, son of Neil and Bridget Cunningham, aged 15 months.

LISMORE—On the 24th instant, at the family residence, Springfield Avenue, Victoria West, Robert John, infant son of Joseph and Elizabeth Lismore, aged 6 months.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, at 2:30 p.m., from the residence as above. Friends will please accept this intimation.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—Mrs Fredeman, Mrs McKay, Miss McKay, W B McCalla, T J Farrah, G W Bruss and wife, Capt. D Gilmour.

Per steamer Sehome from the Sound—F Ganner, W O Deacon, and wife, R W Trotter, G Sterrett, O F Cooper, T Haughton, J E McRella, A C Priest.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—R B Oxley, S M Hartman, S Leiser, Prof P Diar, R Jameson.

Clearence Sale of Furniture, Etc.

The immense stock of well selected furniture, carpets, curtains, oil cloths, linoleum, crockery, glassware, lamps, etc., of the Sehl-Hastie-Erskine Furniture Co., limited, will be sold at greatly reduced prices for cash. Call early and secure bargains.

Design Wanted.

The B. C. Board of Trade will pay $10.00 for the best rough sketch (original design) suitable for first page of cover for annual report of 1895. Apply for further information to

F. ELWORTHY,
Secretary.

British Ship "Howth"

Will commence loading in Liverpool for Victoria about September 15th, and having the greater part of her cargo engaged will have prompt dispatch. For further particulars apply to

ROBERT WARD & CO., LTD.
tf Temple Building.

A SHADY SUBJECT,

no doubt. That Hawaiian needs shade to protect him. Every one needs shade protection in the summer, and as you can't carry a tree along with you, get one of our straws that's as good as a tree for shade. You can baffle Old Sol easily when thus armed and equipped with straw. He can't reach you with his rays and thus raise your temperature to an uncomfortable point. You can face the situation coolly if you're strawed. Our Hats are quality and style A1 and prices at cost—being the end of the season.

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Gents' and Boys' Outfitters,
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You cannot hide a light under a bushel, nor can you keep from the public the merits of the

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SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES
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PEOPLE PRAISE THEM.
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For protecting the eyes from bright light and dust from 35 cents to $2.50.

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Smoke Glasses, the finest produced for weak and sensitive eyes.

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Of Tinware, Agateware, Brooms, Brushes, Bird Cages, &c., is now complete. We also carry a fine line of Clothes Wringers, at prices to suit the times.

R. Kenny & Co.
74 Yates Street.

REPAIRS! REPAIRS!

Alterations, store and office fittings, carpenter work in all its branches. Weather strips for doors and windows.

J. P. BURGESS.

Pendray's Electric Soap Wrappers

ARE WORTH MONEY TO YOU. ARE YOU SAVING THEM UP?

The person sending in the highest number of wrappers will receive in their order:

FIRST PRIZE - - - - $25
SECOND PRIZE - - - - 15
THIRD PRIZE - - - - 10

Buy only Pendray's Electric Soap and secure that $25.

Competition closes September 30

Telegraph Hotel To Let.

The new hotel on Store street known as the Telegraph Hotel, containing over 45 rooms and all modern conveniences. For particulars apply to Mrs. Astrico, 202 Yates street. jy17-1m.